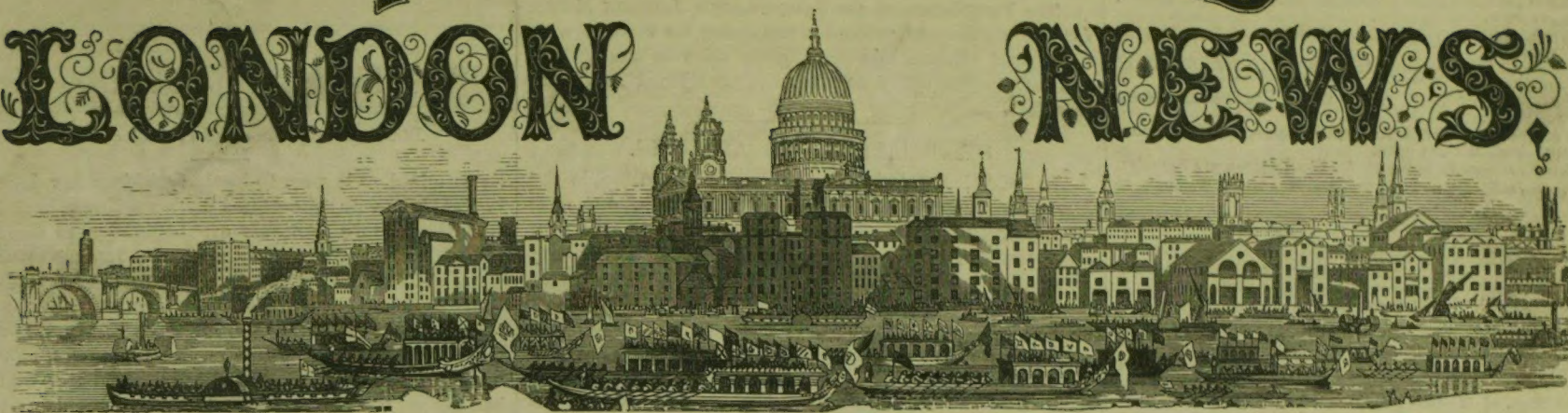


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1971.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



READING WAR PLACARDS IN STAMBOUL.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at South Barrow, Bromley, Kent, the wife of John J. Hamilton, Esq., of a son.  
On the 12th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of F. G. Dalgety, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at 42, Grove-road, Regent's Park, N.W., the wife of Dr. Norman Kerr, of a daughter.  
On the 18th inst., at St. Neots, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Sturtard, of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at 14, Grenville-place, Queen's-gate, London, the wife of William Holms, Esq., M.P., of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Geneva, Switzerland, Lady Brabazon, of a daughter.  
On the 14th inst., at Tichborne Park, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wickham, of a son.  
On the 12th inst., at 22, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Portman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at York, R. Sheraton, Esq., of St. Bede's-terrace, Sunderland, to Elizabeth Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late George Gilson, Esq., of Hurworth Cottage, Darlington.  
On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Rector and Prebendary of St. Paul's, Albert Allen, of Blackheath, youngest son of the late Mr. F. W. Allen, of Adelaide, S.A., to Marian Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Parlett Starling, Esq., of Islington. No cards.  
On the 11th inst., at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, Major-General Stubbs, of Eshott House, Yorkshire, and Weston, Herefordshire, to Hester Clara, daughter of the Rev. Edward Burdett Hawkshaw, Rector of Weston, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart.  
On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. John William Plunkett, second son of Lord Dunsany, to Ernie, only child of the late Colonel Augustus Plunkett Burton, of the Coldstream Guards.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of her son, Octavius Pratt, of Cardiff, Mary Ann Pratt, relict of the late Charles Edward Pratt, M.D., formerly of Appledore, North Devon, and sister-in-law of the late John Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, and Registrar of Friendly Societies, aged 77 years.  
On the 14th inst., at Bournemouth, Lady Frances Pettward, aged 51.  
On the 16th inst., at 34, Linden-gardens, W., Alice Cranston, the youngest daughter of the late Henry J. T. Macnamara, Esq., one of her Majesty's Railway Commissioners, whom she survived ten weeks, in her 17th year.  
On the 16th inst., at 14, Lowndes-street, Mary, the widow of Sir Arscott-Curry Molesworth, Bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall, and mother of the Right Hon. the late Sir William Molesworth, Bart., in her 97th year.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

Third Sunday after Easter.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Charles Boddington, Vicar of St. Andrew's.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Berdmore Compton; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Perowne, of Llandaff.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. Canon Miller; 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Edward Bickersteth, Dean of Lichfield; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. F. W. Farrar, Chaplain to the Queen.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.  
St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., Rev. W. D. MacLagan on the Missionary Church of England.  
Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m., the Bishop of Bath and Wells: the Rise of the Church of Christ, an Evidence of His Resurrection.  
Welsh Church (St. Nicholas Cole Abbey), Queen Victoria-street, 6.30 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

St. George the Martyr.  
Albert, King of Saxony, born, 1828.  
Festal Service at St. George's, Campden-hill; the Dean of Westminster, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Festgesang").  
Society of Painters in Water Colours, opening of the eighty-eighth annual exhibition; Institute of Painters in Water Colours, opening of forty-third exhibition.  
Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.  
Conference of the London Clergy at Lambeth Palace respecting Reform of Charitable Relief, 2.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Connection of Greek and Roman Art with the Teaching of the Classics).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 (Sir Gilbert Scott on St. Alban's Abbey).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on the Temperature of the Deep Sea Bottom). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 24.  
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Bayswater, bazaar at Westbourne Hall (three days).  
Art-Union of London, general meeting, noon.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. J. H. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. P. Pascoe on Birds).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. P. Pascoe on Birds).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Rae on the Migrations of the Esquimaux; papers by Mr. R. B. Holt and Mr. George Busk).  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law), and three following days.  
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. Arthur Leared on the Trade and Resources of Morocco).  
Judaism and Christianity (Rev. Professor Cairns on the Greatest Historical Marvel), St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.  
Races: Epsom Spring Meeting, Curragh April Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

St. Mark the Evangelist.  
Princess Alice born, 1843.  
Consecration of Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. St. John Ackers, "Deaf, not Dumb").  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Martin F. Roberts on Batteries).  
Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, National Society, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of York in the chair).  
Refuge for Destitute, Dalston, annual court, 2.30 p.m.  
London Institution, anniversary, noon.  
Geological Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Society, conversation, 9 p.m. Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, annual court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).  
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Dick on Phosphor Bronze and its Applications).  
Police Orphanage Ball, Cannon-street Hotel.  
Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, anniversary, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).  
Swindon and North Wilts Agricultural Association Show (two days).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.  
Races: Sandown Park Spring Meeting. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Full Moon, 4.36 p.m.  
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, Jubilee Festival, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Dartmouth in the chair).  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Thos. Williams on Architecture as Contributing to Pictorial Art).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. John Rae on Arctic Life, 9 p.m.).  
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Costa's "Eli").  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain H. C. Marsh on our Relations with the Tribes of the North-West Frontier of India).  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. A. H. Sayce on Babylonian Literature).  
Italian Opera, Queen's Theatre, Haymarket, opening of season.  
National Health Society, Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Prevention of Scarlet Fever, &c.).  
London Academy of Music, soirée musicale by the students, St. George's Hall, 8 p.m.  
Grosvenor Gallery, dinner.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m.  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Athletic Sports: Nottingham, Stamford-bridge, and Stockport.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 29	9 16	10 3	10 40	11 15	11 45	—
—	—	—	—	0 13	0 33	0 58
1 20	1 40	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0	3 20

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for the purpose of promptly supplying its readers with News and Illustrations from both sides in the coming contest, have already dispatched Four Special Artists to the East.

ST. PETERSBURG AS IT IS.

In addition to the Article on Constantinople by Mr. George Augustus Sala given this week, our next Number will contain, from the same lively, chatty pen, an interesting account of St. Petersburg, which city Mr. Sala recently visited.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at next morning.		
April	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°				
11	29.684	49.4	43.0	80	8	54.8	44.7	SW. S. E. NE.	162	0.040	
12	30.012	42.5	33.7	73	6	50.2	37.4	NE. E.	255	.000	
13	29.951	47.4	41.2	81	8	55.0	40.1	E. SW. W.	90	.105	
14	30.086	46.5	42.3	86	8	53.8	42.7	W. NE. E.	262	.000	
15	29.974	47.6	35.7	76	—	53.8	41.3	E. SE.	462	.000	
16	29.635	42.5	27.3	58	7	48.1	40.1	E. SE.	824	.000	
17	29.557	40.2	28.0	65	9	44.9	37.6	E.	790	.065	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.617	30.034	29.969	30.083	29.970	29.636	29.538
Temperature of Air	53.8	44.7	49.6	48.0	50.1	43.0	42.8
Temperature of Evaporation	48.9	40.5	48.5	45.9	44.4	37.7	35.9
Direction of Wind	S.	E.	S.	NE.	SE.	E.	ESE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SIXTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Scenery by Hawes Craven. Music by E. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. A Morning Performance will be given Every Saturday at Two p.m. On Saturday Morning next, April 28, "King Richard III."

OLYMPIC.—THE SCUTTLED SHIP. By CHARLES READE. EVERY EVENING at 7.15. Powerful Company and Effects. Box-office hours Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS—EGYPT, NUBIA, AND THE NILE: with a number of fine ALPINE and other Works.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Forty-Third Annual Exhibition will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 23. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. P. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 23.—5, Pall-Mall East. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE and BURGESS NEW ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Tickets, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto. Places may be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, any day from Nine till six.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Signal Success of the MOORE and BURGESS Entertainment on THE MARVELLOUS GIRARDS, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Vide extract from the "Morning Post," April 3:—"In a burlesque performance entitled 'The Marvellous Geo-hards,' Messrs. T. Sully, James Moore, and Rene emulated the eccentric gymnastics of the well-known 'Girards' with absolute accuracy in the minutest particulars of action and expression, doing everything that the clever originals do, and as nearly as possible in the very same style and manner. A new 'Interlocutor' appeared for the first time in the person of a gentleman bearing the illustrious name of J. P. Kemble, who, being gifted with a fine voice and a keen sense of humour, is likely to prove an acquisition."

THE DRAWING-ROOM, EGYPTIAN HALL.—BE MERRY AND WISE.—Mr. Jolly Nash's Pictures by the Way and Mr. F. Clifton's Living Photographs. Two hours of unlimited merriment with the merriest of merry men. THE LECTURE ON LAUGHTER, by Mr. Nash, Daily at Three and Eight. The Silver Cornet—A Pistons, with Burlesque of Levy. The Silver Belladonna and the Philosophy of Laughter. Twenty Life Characters and the most Amusing sketches, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Ticket-Office open daily from 11 Eleven till Three. The Drawing-Room, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The most successful Humorous Entertainment since the days of Albert Smith. Crowded morning and evening with fashionable audiences.

WAGNER FESTIVAL.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL, MAY 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19. Wagner, Conductor. Wilhelmj, Leader of Orchestra. Dammreuther, Conductor of Rehearsals. The programmes will consist of Selections from the following Operas:—"Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Rienzi," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Orchestra of 200 Instrumentalists. Vocalists from the Bayreuth Festival. Prices of Admission to each Concert:—Private Boxes, from 5gs.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1 guinea; Arena Stalls, 15s.; Balcony (first three rows), 15s.; other rows, 10s. 6d.; Orchestra, 5s.; Organ Gallery, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets may now be had at the Royal Albert Hall, of the usual Agents; and of HODGE and ESSEX, Directors. Chief Ticket Office, 6 and 7, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, MAY 1.—Programme: Quartets, Mozart and Beethoven; Trio, B. flat, Rubenstein, with Papini, Lassere, and Bruchner (pupil of Rubenstein). Last time this season. Tickets, 7s. 6d., to be had of Lucas and Co.; Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin's Members can pay at the entrance in Regent-street. Director, Prof. ELIA, 9, Victoria-square.

RUBINSTEIN.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN begs to announce that he will give SIX PIANOFORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, as follows:—Monday Afternoon, April 30; Wednesday Afternoon, May 9. Monday Evening, May 14; Wednesday Afternoon, May 16; Monday Afternoon, May 28; and Saturday Afternoon, June 2. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at the usual Musicians' and Libraries.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN (in compliance with numerous requests) will give an EVENING CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC at ST. JAMES'S HALL on FRIDAY, MAY 25, commencing at Eight o'clock. Tickets as above.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa, FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 27, Costa's Oratorio "Eli." Madame Sherrington, Madame Pety, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Sandley Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s.; Numbered Rows, 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d., now ready.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. TWO FOSTER BROTHERS, by Gilbert A. Beckett. FIVE O'CLOCK TEA, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877.

So certain does it seem to be that within a few days, more or less, War will be declared between Russia and Turkey that the leading Journals are beginning to discuss the probable effect it will have upon the International relations of the Signatory Powers. The work of diplomacy, as far as the preservation of peace is concerned, is generally regarded as at an end. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, it is true, in the course of the discussion on Eastern affairs raised last week by the Marquis of Hartington, said that diplomacy had not yet uttered its last word. But there does not seem to be any sufficient reason for believing that its last word will tell with greater power, whether upon Russia or upon the Porte, than its first. Their preparations for War constitute the staple of political information received from the East. The Russian Embassy at Constantinople and the Consular Agents for Russia in many of the inland towns of the Ottoman Empire are taking steps, under the orders of their Government, with a view to their departure. Russian subjects in Turkey are being placed under German protection. The vessels of the Russian Steam Navigation Company have been warned to quit Constantinople. On the other hand, the Turkish Government is more active in preparing for the defence of their country than ever. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube has taken his departure for head-quarters. Nothing remains to prevent immediate hostilities but the state of the roads, which a few days' fine weather may render practicable. Europe, therefore, at the present moment stands upon the very brink of a War the extent and issues of which are incalculable.

We fear there is no reason to expect in the present instance a short and decisive campaign. The difficulties in the way of a rapid advance of Russia in Turkey proper are enormous. Doubtless they have been taken into account at the Russian War Office; but, under any circumstances, they will remain such as can be overcome only by time, by immense effort, and by large sacrifices. The Turkish army is not as it was in 1828. It is thoroughly equipped with all the implements of modern warfare. Its navy in the Black Sea, under the command of Hobart Pasha, is even superior to that of Russia. Both may be expected to put forth all the energy which the solemnity of the crisis demands. Nor is it certain that Russia will be in any haste to precipitate actual collision. Ruinous as will be the cost of the contest in any case, it is just possible that Russia will make the weight of her military power felt, in the first instance, by an immense accumulation of her soldiery on the northern side of the Danube. No doubt, this will give opportunity to the insurrectionary spirit that pervades several of the provinces of the Porte to show itself, and to distract the attention and impede the concentration of the Ottoman Forces. Such speculations as these, however, rest upon no sure foundation. The plans of the War Office at St. Petersburg are not very likely to have been disclosed to furnish information to the newspapers of Europe. It is not by any means unlikely, however, that, in case of the protraction of the war beyond a single campaign, the large superiority of Russian resources beyond those of the Porte would make themselves incontestably felt. The game is an unequal one for the Sultan and his advisers. They have staked their last counter, and the odds are that they are doomed to succumb.

What is England to do in reference to this unhappy conflict? It is perfectly understood that her Majesty's Government intend to maintain a strict neutrality. It may be that they will be able to give effect to this policy—a policy which unquestionably the country approves. But English interests are believed to be involved, to some extent; and it is impossible to foresee with any confident prescience what may be the eventualities which, in the course of the struggle, may determine the action of this country. We are not going to back the Porte against her foe, nor are we going to throw material obstructions in the way of the executive work which Russia has undertaken, ostensibly, on behalf of Europe. Much, of course, will depend upon the adhesion of Russia to the programme she professes to have adopted. The better government of the discontented provinces of Turkey, the reorganisation of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria upon the basis of an autonomous administration, and such an occupation of Bulgaria as might suffice to this end, can certainly be effected without disturbing English interests, or, at any rate, such as are worth consideration in the light of a crisis like this. There is some talk about the eventual probability of our seizing Constantinople and occupying it as Trustee for Europe, also of the propriety of taking possession, in certain contingencies, of the Island of Crete. These, however, are fancies which, amusing as they may be to journalism, may be safely reserved for discussion until the time comes when circumstances shall force them to the front. They lie within the limit of possibility, as, indeed, almost any conceivable enterprise may be thought.



to do, on the eve of a war for the settlement of the Eastern Question. But the discussion of them just now can hardly be characterised as opportune. It may be fairly hoped that such violent intervention on our part will never be provoked, and that pauses in the war between the Czar and the Sultan may open out a prospect of successful mediation between the combatants.

Nor is there any present likelihood of armed interference between them by any other European State. Neither Germany nor France is disposed to take active part in the settlement of the Eastern Question, for the present, at all events. Prince Bismarck has gone to spend his four months' holiday in retirement, and the Duc Decazes labours most energetically in counteraction of whatever tendencies there may be towards European War. Austria is on the watch with keen anxiety to keep herself free from dangerous complications; and Italy, although disposed to cherish some ambitions, will do nothing to favour a general *mêlée* of the Powers. We do not entertain much apprehension of Russian designs. She is in no mood to facilitate the constitution of a great Slavonic Empire. The reins will be in her hands, and, as the Czar said with dignity the other day, "if he goes into Bulgaria he will know how to quit it." On the whole, the oft-predicted hurly-burly of nations in consequence of the opening of the Eastern Question does not seem likely to be realised, and the war between the Russian and Ottoman Empires will be confined, we trust, to themselves.

### THE COURT.

The Queen received Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond at Osborne House yesterday week, on his return to England from commanding the Mediterranean fleet. Saturday last being the birthday of Princess Beatrice, her Majesty's ship *Hector*, guardship at Cowes, Captain Simpson, fired a Royal salute, and at Windsor the day was observed with due honours. In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, assisted by the Hon. Alexander Yorke, gave some costume recitals from "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" before the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne House. Between the pieces Mr. J. Bontein sang some Scottish, French, and English airs. Mrs. and Miss Bontein, and Mr. Shelley Bontein received invitations, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting and the Royal household were present. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Queen has entertained at dinner the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Rev. George Connor, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and Commander Fullerton. The Dean of Westminster has been on a visit to her Majesty.

Her Majesty has consented that her name shall head the list of patrons of the Caxton celebration.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left Osborne, and Colonel Lynedoch Gardiner has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Alexander Yorke has left Osborne, and Mr. Collins has arrived in attendance on Prince Leopold.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cannes on Monday. His Royal Highness, when in Paris, received visits from Marshal MacMahon and various persons of distinction; he also received several official personages connected with the approaching Paris Exhibition. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales have arrived at Sandringham from Marlborough House.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived yesterday week in H.M.S. *Sultan* at Villa Franche, and proceeded thence to Nice.

Princess Christian has consented to become patroness of the annual ball in aid of the funds of University College Hospital, to be held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday, June 7.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited the exhibition of pictures by artists of the Continental schools at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, on Saturday last.

The Duke of Connaught has been the guest of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, during the Punchestown race week.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck were present at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck visited the Covent-garden Show of Fruit, Plants, and Flowers, held on Wednesday at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

The Empress Eugénie has gone to Madrid. The Prince Imperial has returned to Camden Place, Chiselmhurst.

His Excellency Count Münster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Berlin.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt has returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

The Duke of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall. The Duchess has gone to Cliveden.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday, after which the Hon. Mrs. Brand had an evening party at the New Palace, Westminster.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Annette Fountayne Puleston, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., of Emral, to Philip, eldest son of Mr. Simon Yorke, of Erddig Park, Denbighshire, took place on Thursday week at St. George's, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theophilus H. G. Puleston, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Cust, cousin of the bridegroom.

Miss Agnes Mary Cecilia Northcote (the eldest daughter of Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote) was married on Tuesday to Mr. Reginald M'Leod (of M'Leod), at Westminster Abbey. The Hon. and Rev. F. Pelham, the Rev. Flood Jones, and the Dean of Westminster officiated. Sir Stafford Northcote gave away the bride. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Northcote (sister of the bride), Lady Susan Fortescue, Miss Isham, Miss Helen Farrer, and the two Misses Heathcote. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Honiton lace: upon her head-dress were diamonds and pearls, and she had also a necklace of pearls, diamond locket, pearl earrings, and carried a bunch of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids wore white silk skirts, with cashmere tunics and princess robes, trimmed with gold braid and juniper berries, and had tulle caps also trimmed with juniper berries. The service was choral. The presents numbered between two

and three hundred. The Queen gave an Indian shawl. The marriage register was signed in the Jerusalem Chamber by Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Sir Stafford Northcote. The breakfast took place at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod subsequently left for Merevale Hall, Warwickshire.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Farquhar and Miss Bateson, which was fixed for the 24th inst., is postponed, owing to Lady Bateson's severe accident.

The marriage of Captain Frederic Loraine, R.A., son of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, and Miss Barrett Lennard, daughter of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., will take place early in June at Belhus, in Essex.

Marriages are arranged between Mr. Mordaunt Boyle, 60th Rifles, eldest son of Charles Boyle, Esq., and Miss Charlotte Boyle, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, Coldstream Guards; and between Mr. Grisewood, only son of the late Mr. Harman Grisewood, of Daylesford House, and Miss Concetta Mesina, youngest daughter of the late Count Mesina, of Naples.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Fish-mongers' Company to about 140 guests. Mr. T. C. Watson, the Senior Warden, presided. Amongst the speakers were Lord Hatherley and the American Minister.

At the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers given on Wednesday evening in Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Lowe spoke.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society last Saturday Professor Bently called the attention of the Fellows to a plant of *Eucalyptus globulus*, now in flower at the gardens for the first time.

Last week 2654 births and 1714 deaths were registered in London, the former being 197 and the latter 133 above the average. There was a considerable decrease in the fatality of smallpox, the recorded cases being 60 as against 86 and 73 of the two preceding weeks.

The medals offered to artists by the directors of the Crystal Palace were awarded on Wednesday. The special gold medal for the best picture exhibited without regard to school, style, or subject, by a living artist, was given to E. Ducker, "Landscape with Cattle—Evening."

The anniversary dinner of the London Coffee-House and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association was held on Wednesday evening at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Sheriff East. Subscriptions amounting to about £232 were announced.

At the sale of the Shandon collection on Tuesday an old clock in case of bleu-de-roi Sèvres was knocked down for 2000 guineas. The highest sum given on Wednesday was 245 guineas for an old French four-leaved screen, fitted with panels of Gobelins tapestry. The sale up to Wednesday evening realised £29,380.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week again shows an increase over the numbers of paupers in the corresponding week of last year. The total number at the end of last week was 83,351. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 701, of whom 480 were men, 181 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

A special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Tuesday, at which a paper dealing with the subject of Metropolitan Medical Relief was read by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and a resolution was adopted advocating the conversion of free dispensaries into provident dispensaries, and the establishment of new institutions of the last-mentioned description in proportion to the wants of the population.

The sixty-fourth anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum was celebrated yesterday week at the Albion Tavern—under the presidency of Mr. Philip Twells, M.P. About one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and subscriptions amounting to £3800 were announced.—A dinner was given the same evening at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital. The Duke of St. Albans presided, and about one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. The subscriptions were close on £800.

A new board school in Leipsic-road, Camberwell, having accommodation for 747 children, was opened on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Rogers. The Rev. G. M. Murphy, Sir John Bennett, the Hon. L. Stanley, the Rev. Mr. Tugwell, and others spoke.—A school at Bellenden-road, Peckham, has also been opened. It was begun a year ago in a spot where there were then fields on either side, but the opening of the schools found the fields covered with inhabited houses. This school gives accommodation for upwards of 800 children.

Although the biting north-east wind may have prevented some few of the usual visitors to the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society enjoying the beauties of the exhibition of spring flowers on Wednesday, a very large company filled the conservatory. The weather, however, had no effect on the exhibition itself, a much larger number of plants being entered for prizes than is usual at this time of the year.—On the same day a show of choice flowers and fruits was held at the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. It was entirely of a professional character, none but growers and middlemen being allowed to compete.

A public meeting in favour of the cause of the Tichborne Claimant, attended by several thousand persons, was held on Tuesday evening upon the north bank of the Serpentine. Amongst the speakers were Mr. John de Morgan, Mr. Skipworth, Mr. Kiley, of Macclesfield, and Mr. Hutchinson, of Manchester. A resolution, declaring the condemnation of the Claimant to have been an infraction of the law was passed. A second meeting was held in Trafalgar-square, from which a deputation, consisting of ten persons, was dispatched to the House of Commons. They had an interview in the tea-room with Mr. Whalley. Mr. De Morgan has not reached the bar of the House of Commons, but he has been allowed to state his case at considerable length to Mr. Cross. On Wednesday the Home Secretary received at the Home Office a deputation of the Claimant's sympathisers who had taken part in the demonstration on the previous night. The objects of the deputation were, at Mr. Cross's suggestion, submitted in writing, and were in effect, requests for facilities for an examination of the Treasury accounts in regard to the expenses of the Tichborne trial, and for the Home Secretary's support of the petition for the release of the prisoner to be presented by Mr. De Morgan at the bar of the House of Commons. In his reply, Mr. Cross explained at some length that the accounts in question had all been exhaustively audited in due course; and, in regard to the proposed presentation of the petition by Mr. De Morgan, that it was a matter for the House to deal with, and that he himself should certainly oppose such a proceeding.

### ILLUSTRATIONS OF GREECE.

Our Special Artist's sketches of the scenery about the Isthmus of Corinth, which he described so well in the letter we published last week, narrating "A Pilgrimage to Mycenæ," have gained additional interest from the visit of the Princess of Wales to her brother, the King of Greece. It was mentioned that King George met her Royal Highness at the landing-place on the western shore, and accompanied her across the Isthmus to embark in his Majesty's steam-yacht for the port of Athens. The subjects of our present illustrations are the Acro-Corinthus, or great rock of the ancient citadel at Corinth, which commands an amazing view of the Greek coasts, bays, and islands, extending from Boeotia and Attica all round to the Spartan and Argolic valleys in the Peloponnesus; the classic heights of Parnassus and Helicon, which are proverbially associated with the genius of poetry; a party of native labourers digging among the tombs of the deceased Greeks for such relics of antiquity as now find a ready sale to museums or private collections; and, lastly, the interior of an ordinary Greek rustic household in the village near the ruins of Mycenæ. For our Artist's commentary upon these subjects the reader must again peruse Mr. Simpson's interesting letter of last week.

We would, moreover, take this opportunity of commending to the reader, for ampler descriptions of the present aspects and the actual condition of Greece, two small books very lately published, the one by Professor J. P. Mahaffy, of Dublin University, "Rambles and Studies in Greece" (Macmillan and Co., publishers); the other, called "Five Weeks in Greece," by Mr. James Foster Young, of Brasenose College, Oxford (Sampson Low and Co.). Both these volumes will be found quite worthy of attention, especially at a time when intelligent curiosity about the remains of Greek art, and the memorials of Greek history, is revived by Dr. Schliemann's enterprising researches in that famous land.

It will be remembered that among the Illustrations contributed by Mr. Simpson to our last Number was one of some ruins near Argos, which he calls "the remains of an ancient pyramid," and that he gives his reasons for coming to such a conclusion. A respected correspondent, who signs himself "An Old Student-Traveller in Greece, T. L. D.," thinks, however, that they are the remains of an old Greek detached outpost, fort, or watch-tower. He proceeds as follows:—"One sees the reason your correspondent has for calling it a pyramid, from inclination of the walling of the erection, an almost solitary instance throughout Greece, that I know of. Having gone through the country he describes some fifty-five years ago, I was particularly struck by the peculiarity of this monument, and made a sketch of it. A pyramid proper, as in Egypt, and that of Caius Sestius at Rome, rises from its square base unbroken up to its apex. Each face is carried right through without a break, and the entrance, generally concealed and not obvious, is in the centre of one of the faces. In this instance the entrance is recessed at the side, where there is a passage set back from the front, and producing a break, as shown upon the plan, and thus rendering the entrance more difficult to the assailants. This is an arrangement adopted in the smaller entrances to the fortified cities of the Greeks in the Peloponnesus, as now existing in the town of Megalopolis, a few miles distant from Argos."

### RESCUE OF ENTOMBED COLLIERIES.

A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday week at Troedyrriw Colliery, situated in the Greater Rhonda Valley, and at the entrance into the Ferndale Valley, the scene of a terrible explosion some years ago. As the miners were leaving work, a sound of rushing water was heard. Most of them made their escape, but it was soon discovered that fourteen men and boys were missing. There were plenty of brave volunteers, and many descended the shaft, which is ninety-two yards deep. They quickly discovered that all the workings of the bottom of the shaft were filled with water to the roof, and no hope was entertained that any one would be found alive. While the explorers were consulting what should be done, faint knockings were heard on the other side of the coal, at a distance, it was conjectured, of a dozen yards. After long and laborious exertions, the rock was bored; but no sooner was a pick struck through than the air rushed out with terrific force, hurling one of the imprisoned men violently against the face of the coal, and causing such injuries that he died. The other four were delivered into the hands of their friends on the pit-bank amidst the wildest demonstrations of delight, though bitter disappointment was experienced when it was found that there were still nine men in the pit. Early on Sunday two divers from Lambeth penetrated 500 ft. into the drift, but were unable to go further. They were then within 270 ft. of the men. The courage displayed by the two divers, Frank Davies and Thomas Purvis, has created quite a sensation. After reaching the bottom of the drift, they travelled some distance along the level until they were stopped by floating timber and other materials that had been carried by the rushing torrent. Pumping went on incessantly, both in Troedyrriw Pit and in Haines Pit, from the old workings of which the water came. At half-past three in the afternoon the knockings of the imprisoned men were again distinctly heard. The exploring parties were persuaded that they heard the clink of the tools of the imprisoned men busily at work, and their exertions were strenuously renewed. A signal was made on Tuesday by striking on the coal with a heavy hammer, and was distinctly answered by some of the captives. After knock signals had been exchanged between the rescue party and the imprisoned men on Wednesday evening, the former gave a hearty shout of congratulation, and the poor fellows on the other side shouted in answer. Presently the voice of George Jenkins was heard to say, "The hole is nearly through; cut a little to the right." This was done, although at the time of going to press with our early edition we had received no telegram announcing the actual release of the men, they were virtually free on Thursday morning. Tubes had been inserted in the wall of coal, and light soup conveyed to them. The parties talked to one another. Five men are alive. They state that they lived on candles and the water in the pit. It is feared that four men in other parts of the working are lost.

Messrs. Bacon have issued a new Ethnographical Map of Europe, showing clearly the distribution of races, of special interest at the present time.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their sixty-ninth session, and carried on their revision to the middle of the eighteenth chapter of the book of Revelation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived at Lambeth Palace for the season.—His Grace has invited the London clergy to a Conference at Lambeth Palace on Monday next, the 23rd inst., to consider the question of the reform of charitable relief in the metropolis.—The Archbishop laid the foundation, last Saturday, of a new church at Pasley, adjacent to the Caterham Junction Railway Station.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GREECE.



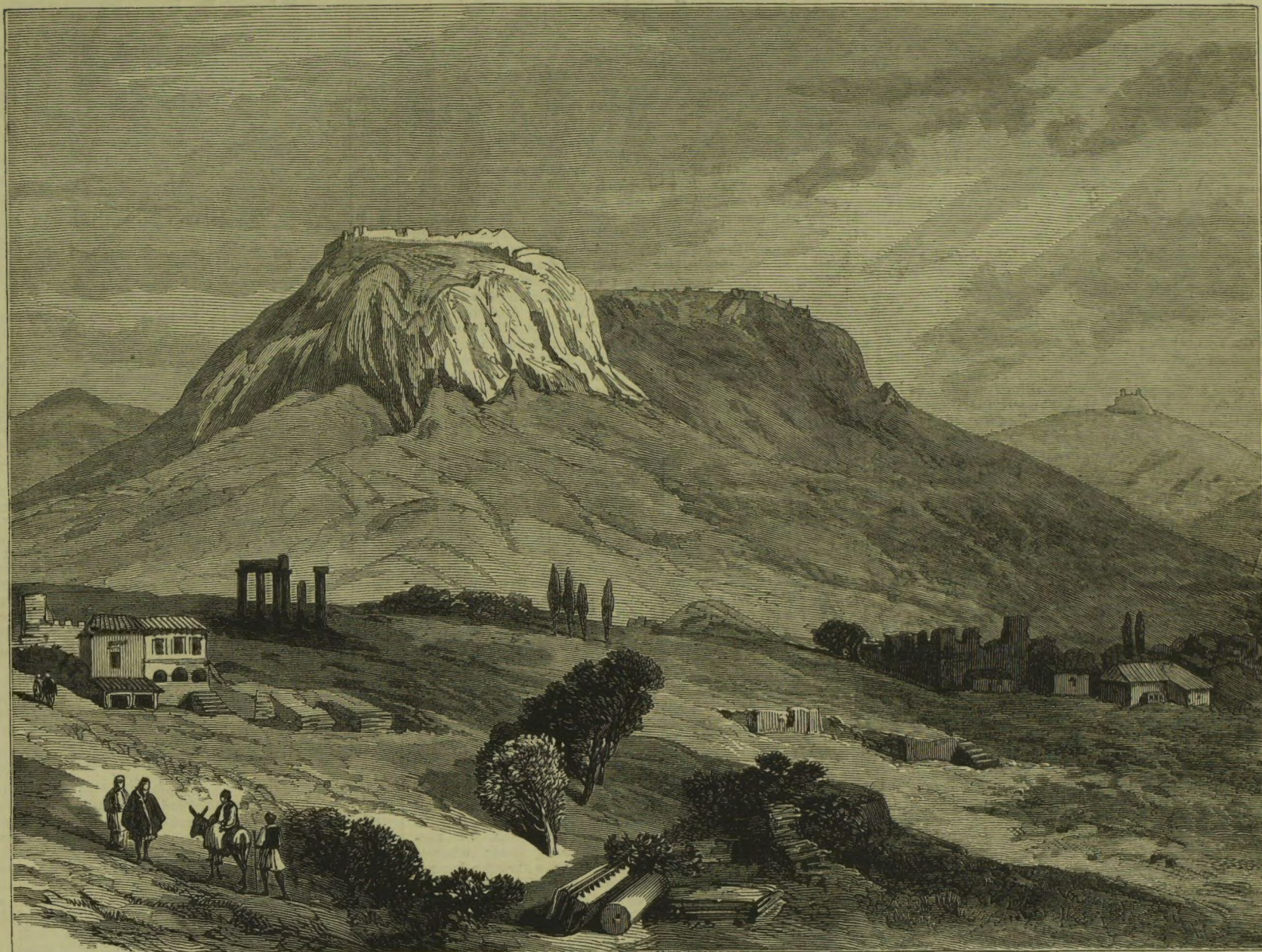
TOMB-HUNTERS, ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.



INTERIOR AT MYCENÆ.



VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO GREECE.



THE ACRO-CORINTHUS, CORINTH.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



PARNASSUS AND HELICON, WITH THE GULF OF CORINTH.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Khalil Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador, had a formal audience of Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday to present his credentials. There were no speeches, but Khalil Pasha took occasion to remind the Marshal that he had the honour of first making his acquaintance in the Crimea.

The French Academy has concluded a work at which it has been labouring for several academic generations. It has completed the new edition of its Dictionary with the word "Zigomanique," signifying a man whose facial muscles are so organised as to produce a permanent grin.

The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier has announced himself a candidate for the vacant chair in the Academy.

M. Thiers reached his eightieth year last Sunday.

Molière's "Amphytrion" has been revived at the Théâtre Français with great success.

## SPAIN.

The King, accompanied by the Princess of the Asturias and the Austrian Archduke Regnier, left Madrid on Thursday to spend three days at Toledo and Aranjuez.

## ITALY.

It is officially announced that the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Italy and England on Aug. 6, 1863, which was to have expired on April 30, 1877, has been prolonged until Dec. 31, 1877.

The Pope gave audience to a number of foreign pilgrims in the Hall of the Consistory on the 13th inst. His Holiness was able to walk with ease through the double line formed by the pilgrims in his passage, as they knelt to receive the Papal benediction.

## HOLLAND.

The International Horticultural Exhibition and Congress were opened on the 12th inst., at the Palais d'Industrie, in the presence of the King and Queen, the Royal family, the civic authorities, and other distinguished personages.

## GERMANY.

The proposed marriage between Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Charlotte of Prussia, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is to be solemnised next year. The Prince and Princess will, after their marriage, reside at Potsdam, in the mansion recently occupied by the late Princess of Liegnitz. The Prince will, it is announced, be promoted to the command of a battalion of the first regiment of Prussian Foot Guards.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz will marry the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau on the 17th inst. Several members of the German Imperial family will attend the ceremony at Dessau. Being the grandson of the Duchess of Cambridge, her Majesty Queen Victoria has conferred upon the bridegroom the Grand Cross of the Bath on the occasion of his marriage. He will wear it the first time on his wedding-day.

A Berlin telegram of Tuesday's date explains that the order recently issued to the German recruits residing abroad to join their respective regiments is only the usual annual summons issued to them to attend the military exercises, and has no reference to the present state of political affairs.

## AMERICA.

The Russian Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis have paid a visit to President Hayes, and a diplomatic dinner in their honour has been given.

A caucus of members of Mr. Packard's Senate and House of Representatives was held at New Orleans on Wednesday, at which eighty-three members were present. The proposal of the Democratic Legislature to constitute a single House was unanimously rejected, and it was resolved to stand by Mr. Packard to the last.

The South Carolina Republican officials having declined to comply with Governor Wade Hampton's request that they should turn over their offices to their successors, the Governor has directed that their offices shall be closed pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

Only twelve persons are known to have lost their lives in the fire at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

On Monday 1000 lately hostile Indians surrendered, with their arms and horses, to General Crook.

Mr. John A. Kasson, ex-member of Congress for Iowa, has been appointed United States Minister for Spain.

## CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons discussed on the 12th inst. a proposed prohibitory liquor law. An amendment declaring that it was inexpedient to pass such a law at present was carried by 103 votes to 59. In the sitting on the 13th, after a long and acrimonious debate, an amendment proposing that the partial amnesty granted to Keil and Lepine for their connection with the Red River disturbances should be extended to O'Donoghue was defeated by 105 votes to 60. A bill was introduced by Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice on the 14th, removing all difficulties arising from irregularities in the use of the Nova Scotian Great Seal.

## JAPAN.

A despatch from Japan of Tuesday's date, received at the Japanese Embassy, announces the defeat of the insurgents and their flight in the direction of Hionga. The Japanese headquarters have been transferred to Kumamoto. The insurrection was regarded as nearly at an end.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

The Transvaal Legislature has, under pressure from Sir T. Shepstone, adopted the scheme of reform proposed by President Burgers, and has passed a law making it high treason to memorialise a foreign Government to take over the country.

The Freshwater Canal, connecting Cairo with the Suez Canal at Lake Timsah, was formally opened on Sunday. It will not be opened for navigation, however, until Aug. 15.

We have received congratulatory odes, composed in pure Persian, by H. H. Fakhroddoulah, Nawab and Ruler of Loharoo, in honour of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind; and an address in Persian poetry by his Highness to the Viceroy. Both copies are lithographed in gold. Loharoo is a feudal dependency, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

A handsome stained-glass window, the gift to the Corporation of London of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the late Lord Mayor, was inserted in the Guildhall on Tuesday. It consists of four divisions, the upper two of which depict the presentation of an address to the Prince of Wales by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs last year congratulating him on his safe return from his Indian tour; and the lower two illustrating the presentation of the loving cup by the Lord Mayor to the Princess of Wales in the course of the banquet given in the Guildhall on that occasion. The openings are surmounted with canopies consisting of emblematical designs in ornamental ribbon-work. The window, which was designed and executed by Mr. William Ramsey, replaces one presented in 1873 by the same Alderman, the subject of which was Cotton, from its sowing to its weaving. This will be given to the Kew Gardens.

## The Extra Supplement.

## MAP OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Empire of the Ottoman or Osmanli Turkish nation, ruled over by Sultan Abdul Hamid II., extends over 1,812,000 square miles in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and has a reputed total population of nearly thirty million souls. It reaches from the coast of the Adriatic Sea to that of the Persian Gulf, and its shores are washed also by the Mediterranean, the Aegean, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Red Sea. It comprises, in Europe, the territories of Roumelia (anciently Thrace), including Constantinople and Adrianople, the former of which was the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire; Bulgaria, on both sides of the Balkan range of mountains, extending to the left bank of the Danube; the countries known of yore as Thessaly and Macedonia, on the shores of the Aegean and Gulf of Salonica; the provinces of Albania and Epirus, on the shores of the Adriatic; and those of Bosnia, with Herzegovina, in the north-west corner, bordering on the Austrian dominions. Many also of the Greek islands, Crete or Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and others along the coast of Asia Minor, are still retained by the Turkish conqueror. The Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia have been formed into the State of Roumania, which is practically independent; and that of Servia enjoys a similar degree of freedom. In Asia, the Sultan's empire covers the whole great peninsula of Asia Minor, of which the part confronting Europe is called Anatolia or the Levant; also the province of Armenia, towards the Russian frontier, south and east of the Black Sea; the wild region of Kurdistan, around the highland sources of the Tigris; the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia, to the outlet of the Euphrates; the different parts of Syria, including Palestine; and the Arabian peninsula, stretching far down to the Indian Ocean. The eastern frontiers of Turkey adjoin the Persian empire. On the north coast of Africa, the principalities of Tripoli and Tunis may still be regarded as subject to Turkey; but Egypt, under its hereditary Khedive, has a political position almost of independence, without the power of declaring war apart from the Sultan.

The population of the Turkish Empire is composed of less than thirteen million Turks, of whom only about two are in the European province of Roumelia; four million Slavonic subjects, four or five million Bulgarians, two million Greeks, a million and a half of Albanians, two million Armenians, about one million of Arabs, and smaller numbers of Jews, native Syrians, Druses, Turkomans, Kurds, Tartars, and Gipsies. In Europe, it must be remarked, there is a large portion of the non-Turkish inhabitants, especially in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Albania, professing the Mohammedan religion. The proportion of Mussulman to Christian people in European Turkey is perhaps nearly one third, certainly more than one fourth; and it is the same in the island of Crete. In Asiatic Turkey, on the other hand, the Christians, who are mostly Armenians and Greeks, form less than a quarter of the whole population. The Mussulmans here are all of the "Sonnite" party, recognising the Sultan as successor to the Caliphs, and their supreme head; whereas those of Persia and India belong to the "Shiite" sect, owning him no religious allegiance. The Koran of Mohammed is esteemed not only the book of revelation, but the code of law and charter of civil rights, for Turks and other believers in the Prophet. Its interpretation or exposition is intrusted to the Mollahs, or religious teachers, and the Muftis, or doctors of the law, both together constituting the clergy, or Ulema, under their presiding head, the Sheikh-ul-Islam. They enjoy valuable privileges and immunities, being exempt from paying taxes, and from other burdens. The Greek, Armenian, and other Christians, are allowed the free exercise of their religion, but their chief bishops and patriarchs must be appointed by the Sultan. They are forbidden to carry arms, and, of course, are excluded from military service.

The Sultan now reigning is the thirty-fifth in male descent of the House of Othman, the founder of the Empire in Asia, and the twenty-eighth since Mohammed II., who conquered Constantinople and most of European Turkey in 1453. The crown is inherited, according to seniority, by the male descendants of Othman born in the Imperial Harem, whether children of free women or of slaves. The Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no brothers or cousins of the Sultan older than his son; the Sultan's daughters cannot transmit the Royal title to their children. The Government is managed by departmental Ministers, under the Grand Vizier, who is President of the Divan or Council of State. The whole of the Empire is divided into administrative regions, called Vilayets, with an officer styled the Vali, usually a Pasha, to govern each of these; but the Vilayet is further subdivided into Sandjaks, and there are smaller districts termed Kazas, ruled by the Beys or Agas. There is no aristocracy of birth in Turkey, but courtiers and official jobbers have so much power that even for Mussulman people of the middle and lower classes law and justice are hard to obtain. What is the oppressed condition of the Sultan's Christian subjects we have lately heard and seen; and it seems almost hopeless to expect their deliverance from intolerable cruelty by any other means than a foreign military power.

We present also in the ordinary Supplement to this week's Number of our Journal, a few illustrations of the habits, manners, and dress of various classes of the people in the city of Constantinople. That renowned Eastern city is described with vivid force by Mr. G. A. Sala in the article which fills three pages of our Supplement. The accompanying sketches are principally furnished by our Special Artist there, Mr. Melton Prior, who has again returned to the Turkish capital, and will, aided by several other Special Artists, continue to supply our illustrations of the impending war. The large Engraving which occupies the two middle pages of this Number represents Sultan Abdul Hamid II. setting forth on horseback from his Imperial Palace to proceed to the Mosque for religious worship, attended by the courtiers and servants in his train. "Reading War Placards in Stamboul" is quite a scene of the present crisis. Another sketch is that of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians sitting in a café, and eagerly discussing the chances of war or peace. The trivial incidents of hiring a caique or passenger-boat, at the wharf in the quarter of Cassim Pasha, adjacent to Pera, on the north shore of the Golden Horn, and that of riding in a tramway car, as in Paris or London, do not require any comment. For the variety of single figures and groups of the town population, represented on another page, we are indebted to a series of photographs by Abdullah Brothers, and others by Basile Kargopoulo, both of Constantinople.

Messrs. Meux and Co., the brewers, who have been engaged for some time in sinking a well at their brewery in Tottenham-court-road, on Saturday last struck the greensand at a depth of 1001 feet and obtained water. Sinking three feet more, an ample supply was obtained for their own purposes; and the engineers believe there is in the greensand an ample supply for the whole of the wants of London.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

At the hour of writing this notice, on Thursday evening, it seems probable that the Governments of the Czar and the Sultan will be at open war, though perhaps without a formal declaration of war, by the end of the week. The Emperor Alexander, on arriving at Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, the headquarters of Russian military operations towards the Danube, would issue a proclamation to his Army. He would not, it was expected, travel from St. Petersburg to that place by way of Moscow, but would very speedily return from the Southern frontier to Moscow, and would there issue his declaration of war. It was said that the Emperor would be accompanied by General Ignatieff. He has signed, at St. Petersburg, an ukase to decree the mobilisation of the whole Russian army, but this has not been published by the Russian newspapers. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the ruling Prince of Roumania, is to send his Minister of Foreign Affairs to meet the Czar at Kischeneff, and will proceed to Kalafat, on the Danube, opposite the Turkish fortress of Widdin. The Roumanian troops are collected there, to prevent the Turks crossing the river into Wallachia, as they would perhaps attempt to do whenever the Russians cross the Pruth from Bessarabia into Moldavia.

The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Montenegro having been completely broken off, the Montenegrin delegates have left Constantinople, and the Grand Vizier has written to Prince Nicholas, notifying the expiration of the armistice, and informing him that it will not be renewed or prolonged. The Turkish commander in Herzegovina has already contrived to give fresh supplies to the beleaguered garrison of Niksch. But in the frontier district of Albania south of Montenegro, the Miridites, a Roman Catholic population, have risen against Turkish rule, and several conflicts have taken place.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, M. Nelidoff, has been recalled, and the protection of Russian subjects in Turkey is intrusted to the German Legation. Mr. A. H. Layard, the newly appointed British Ambassador, was to arrive in Constantinople yesterday. The Turkish Government has continued its preparations for war by land and by sea. There are rumours of a quarrel between Turkey and Persia, and of the intended alliance of Persia with the Russian invasion of Turkey. Captain Burnaby, author of the "Ride to Khiva," has returned to England this week from a tour on the frontier of the Turkish Empire in Asia Minor. From what he says, it is not not unlikely that the Russians will soon attack the port of Batoum, the fortress of Kars, Trebizond, and Erzerum, which the Turks are scarcely in a position to defend. It is feared that the savage Kurds, inspired by Mussulman fanaticism, will slaughter the Armenians and other Christians of those remote Eastern provinces.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mdle. Marimon—announced for Thursday week, as Norina in "Don Pasquale"—was postponed in consequence of her indisposition, and Mdle. Smeroschi appeared instead. This lady sang and acted with much spirit and vivacity, and proved a very serviceable substitute in the emergency of the occasion. M. Capoul, as Ernesto, appeared to more advantage than in his previous performance as Fra Diavolo, having been applauded in several instances and encored in the serenade, "Com' e gentil." The cast in other respects was as in former seasons, having comprised Signor Ciampi as Don Pasquale, and Signor Cotogni as Doctor Malatesta. Signor Bevinani conducted.

On Saturday Signor Gayarré made his third appearance here, the opera having been "Les Huguenots," with the character of Raoul di Nangis sustained by that gentleman for the first time in England. The success already gained by Signor Gayarré in his two performances as Fernando, in "La Favorita," was quite equalled on Saturday, when he sang with great effect, particularly in the duet-septet and in the great duet with Valentina at the close of the third act. Signor Gayarré was well received and much applauded throughout the opera. The cast was otherwise as on previous occasions—including Mdle. d'Angeri as Valentina, Mdle. Bianchi as Margherita di Valois, Madame Scalchi as the Page, and Signori Bagagiolo, Cotogni, Capponi, and Sabater, respectively, as Marcello, Di Nevers, San Bris, and the Huguenot Soldier. Signor Vianesi conducted.

The four performances of this week opened, on Monday, with "La Favorita," which was given with a new Leonora in the person of Madame Ricca, who made her first appearance on the stage in England. Her best effects were produced in the duet with Alfonso in the second act (the latter part of which was encored), and in Leonora's aria "O mio Fernando." Of the merits and capabilities of the debutante, however, we must await further opportunity for judgment. The cast otherwise was the same as that of last week.

On Tuesday, Mdle. Bianchi essayed a character which was new to her—that of Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" a somewhat ambitious effort, considering how this part has been associated with some of the greatest singers of the past and the present. Mdle. Bianchi sang and acted with much grace and vivacity, and was particularly successful in the opening cavatina, "Una voce;" in Rosina's share of the duet with Figaro, "Dunque io son;" and in the introduced aria in the lesson-scene; a "Tarantella," by Ardit, which was encored and replied to by singing "The Last Rose of Summer." M. Capoul, as Almaviva, sang with much artistic taste, especially in the Count's air, "Ecco ridente." The cast included, as on former occasions, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, Signor Ciampi as Bartolo, and Signor Sclara as Basilio. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions just referred to.

The first appearance of Mdle. Marimon this season—postponed from last week on account of indisposition—was announced for Thursday last, as Margherita di Valois in "Les Huguenots." This (Saturday) evening "Guglielmo Tell" is to be repeated. "Faust" is to be given next Monday, with the reappearance of M. Maurel as Mefistofele; and on Saturday next Mdle. Albani is to make her first appearance this season as Elvira in "I Puritani."

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert introduced Verdi's string quartet, one of the most recent of this composer's productions. It was given by all the stringed instruments of the orchestra, and its excellent performance afforded good proof of the skill of the executants. The work consists of four movements—an "Allegro," an "Andantino," a "Prestissimo," and a "Scherzo fuga," in each of which there is something to admire, particularly in the first and second portions. We shall doubtless, however, have further opportunity of judging of its merits in a hearing of it by single instruments, according to its original intention. At the concert referred to Herr Pauer gave a spirited rendering of Hummel's pianoforte concerto in A flat, besides playing two unaccompanied solos. The overtures were Spohr's to "Jessonda," and Beethoven's second to "Leonora." Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Bywater were the vocalists, the gentleman a first appearance. At this



week's Saturday concert the selection will be entirely from the works of Rubinstein, who will conduct all the pieces except his pianoforte concerto (No. 2), in which he will be the pianist.

The first New Philharmonic Concert of the twenty-sixth season—which took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon—included the first performance here of Joachim Raff's "Ode au Printemps," for piano and orchestra—a dry, laboured, and uninteresting production, unworthy of the composer. Mrs. Beesley played the pianoforte part admirably, her skilful execution having afterwards been far more worthily employed in Schumann's fine concerto in A minor. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, the prelude to Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and his "Huldigungsmarsch" were the other instrumental pieces. Mdlle. Chiomi—who recently made her first appearance in England at the Royal Albert Hall—created a marked impression by the display of a fine soprano voice and cultivated style in Liszt's setting of Dumas's "Jeanne d'Arc au bûcher" and the "Jewel Song" from "Faust." Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz divided the duties of conductor.

A specialty at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, was Brahms's new symphony in C minor, which was first performed in England by the Cambridge University Musical Society when Herr Joachim took his degree as Doctor of Music, on March 8. The work was given at the Crystal Palace concert of March 31, on which occasion we spoke of its merits and characteristics. We need now, therefore, merely record its repetition and its favourable reception on Monday. A great feature at the Philharmonic concert referred to was the splendid violin playing of M. Paul Viardot, a very young artist, whose performances have recently attracted much notice in Paris, where his studies have been pursued. M. Viardot is a son of Madame Viardot-Garcia, the eminent singer. In every high quality of a violinist—tone, mechanism, and style—this gentleman's performance of Mendelssohn's concerto was of an exceptional kind, and his admirable rendering of this great work produced a genuine sensation. Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, and that by Spohr to "Der Alchymist," with vocal pieces contributed by Mdlle. Thekla Friedländer and Mr. Shakespeare, completed the programme. Mr. Cusins conducted.

The Musical Union—directed by Mr. John Ella—began its thirty-third season on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James's Hall. The programme included Schumann's string quartet in A minor, and that by Mendelssohn in E flat, op. 12; and Raff's pianoforte quintet in A minor, with Signor Breitner as pianist. Signor Papini was the leading violinist, M. Holländer second violin, M. van Wafaelghem sustained the viola part, and M. Lasserre that of the violoncello.

A series of four promenade concerts is to begin this (Saturday) evening at the Royal Aquarium, under the direction of M. Riviere.

Sir Michael Costa's favourite oratorio, "Eli," will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society next Friday, when Mr. Santley will make his reappearance as an oratorio singer; Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas being the other principal vocalists. The oratorio will, of course, be conducted by its composer.

The seventeenth series of Mr. Charles Hallé's Pianoforte Recitals is to be inaugurated on May 4, and to be continued in the seven following weeks.

The 139th anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians took place on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Skelmersdale presided. The total amount of subscriptions was over £1400, including a donation of £100 from the Earl of Dudley and £50 from the chairman. A great feature of the evening's proceedings was, naturally, the musical performances, in which the following vocalists took part:—Miss Robertson, Miss Samuel (Parepa-Rosa Scholar), Miss Orridge (prize gold medallist), and Mr. W. H. Cummings. Mrs. Beesley presided at the pianoforte, Mr. J. T. Carrodus at the violin, and M. Oluf Svendsen at the flute.

## THEATRES.

Of all our modern actors Mr. Hermann Vezin has been the most progressive. With a limited physique, but an expanding intelligence, Mr. Vezin has patiently worked his way on the stage and manfully bided his time, until he could demonstrate that he possessed extraordinary powers, which only needed opportunity to secure admiration. Such an opportunity was afforded him on Saturday at the St. James's Theatre, when he was permitted to appear as Sir Giles Overreach in Massinger's masterpiece, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." This effective play has commanded the services of our greatest actors in more than one part. Mr. Vezin approached the character cautiously, reserving himself in the earlier scenes, though indicating the intellectual lines which he meant to travel, and begetting an increasing interest in the indicated result. A definite conception was apparent, to which the greater emphasis was given in each succeeding scene. At length it culminated in an effort of transcendent power, which compelled the house to recognise the triumph of the artist, as well in the actor as in the poet. The accessory parts were signally well sustained. Mr. Clifford Cooper as Justice Greedy, Mr. Flockton as Macall, and Miss Kate Pattison as Margaret, left nothing to be desired.

An afternoon performance at the Gaiety of the late Morris Barnett's "Serious Family" was well attended on Saturday. Mr. J. H. Barnes as Charles Torrens, and Mr. Maclean as Captain Murphy Maguire, were successful. Mr. Toole as Aminadab Sleek was exceedingly droll. The ladies, too, shone demurely in the puritanical rôles of Lady Sowerby Creamily (Mrs. Leigh), Mrs. Torrens (Miss Hazelton), and Emma (Miss Abington). Miss Marie Litton was charmingly lively as Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine. We are promised at this theatre a repetition of "Mammon" on Wednesday afternoon.

The "Irrational" Amateur Dramatic Club give their last performance this season next Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at the Opera Comique, in aid of the Ladies' Work Society. The performance will be under the patronage of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), who will be present.

Two subjects of urgent importance to London and the Home Counties are discussed with much ability by Lieutenant Francis Ingram Palmer, R.N., who is now a civil engineer, in a publication under one cover, which Mr. E. Stanford has just issued. These "two pressing questions of the day" have been studied by him, as we should think, to very good purpose. They are, first, the best means of preventing floods in the Thames valley; and, secondly, the best form of a proposed bridge, not to interfere with the navigation, crossing the river at Little Tower-hill and Horselydown-stairs. This double pamphlet, illustrated with plans, diagrams, and pictorial woodcuts, is a valuable contribution to those useful projects.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., President of the Chemical Society, on Tuesday week began a course of five lectures on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies with an historical sketch, illustrated by a series of interesting experiments. After stating that, although astronomy is about the oldest of the sciences, we had no correct idea of the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies till within the last twenty years, Dr. Gladstone proceeded to show that our present knowledge has been entirely obtained by spectrum analysis of their light, supported by the chemical analysis of meteoric stones. The composite character of the rays of the sun was exhibited by Newton in 1675; and Wollaston first observed the dark lines or spaces in a spectrum obtained by means of a narrow slit in 1802. Great progress was made by Fraunhofer, who, in 1814, marked 576 of these dark lines, and since then many thousands of them have been mapped by Brewster and others, including Dr. Gladstone himself. Some of these, it was stated, are caused by the vapour of water in our atmosphere; but the great majority have been proved to originate in the sun itself, since many correspond in position exactly with the bright coloured rays given off by several substances on the earth. It having been discovered that a strongly heated vapour absorbs the same kind of rays which it emits, Kirchhoff in 1861 put forth a theory, now well established, that the sun consists of a central nucleus, emitting rays of all degrees of refrangibility, surrounded by an atmosphere composed of the vapours of iron, sodium, magnesium, and other metals. Dr. Gladstone then explained how the chemical character of the red flames, the extensive hydrogen atmosphere, and other solar environments, had been ascertained by Janssen, Lockyer, Huggins, Secchi, Young, and other observers, especially during three total eclipses, by the use of spectroscopes, telespectroscopes, and other delicate apparatus. These researches have shown that the most brilliant fixed stars are analogous to our sun in their composition; that the planetary nebulae consist of a small central nucleus, surrounded by incandescent gases, apparently hydrogen and nitrogen; and that the brilliancy of the heads of comets is probably due to the light of carbon. Some knowledge of the nature of variable or coloured stars has also been gained; and photography has been of great advantage in recording observations. The experiments of the lecture included the refraction, dispersion, and absorption of light; the method of spectrum analysis; the light and spectra of lime, carbon, sodium, lithium, silver, and other metals; the absorption of light by sodium vapour, showing the reversal of sodium lines, and the comparison of this with the solar spectrum. Pictures of solar flames, and a diagram of the atmospheric lines of Brewster and Gladstone, were exhibited.

### GENERATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of eight lectures on Heat on Thursday week. After some introductory remarks on the progress made by the modern doctrine of heat since the delivery of his first course on the subject in 1862, through the researches of British and foreign philosophers, the Professor exhibited and commented on various methods of producing fire adopted by the ancients, and by savages and others. These included the concentration of the rays of the electric lamp (instead of the sun), the friction of wood by the "stick and groove machine," by the bent cane of the Gaucho of the Pampas, by the "bit and brace" and by the twirling-stick of the Australian and Tasmanian. Smoke was produced by rapidly rotating a peg of wood; water was boiled by the centre-bit arrangement; sulphuric ether was boiled by the friction of a hand and glove; sparks were produced by friction on the miner's mill, his only light before the invention of the safety-lamp; and an inflammable mixture was ignited by the percussion of a hammer on an anvil. The Professor then explained the construction and action of the thermo-electric pile, based upon the discoveries of Seebeck and greatly improved by Melloni and others. This apparatus consists of bars of bismuth and antimony soldered together in the form of a V, the free ends being connected by a wire: a number of these (WW) form a pile. When the place of junction is heated or chilled, an electric current is generated; and if the wire is connected with a galvanometer the magnetic needle moves in one direction for heat and the reverse for cold, and is a valuable indicator of very slight variations of temperature. The Professor then performed Peltier's interesting experiment, which showed that when the electric current passed from antimony to bismuth heat was generated at the place of junction, and that cold was produced when the current passed from bismuth to antimony. Some thermal effects produced by air were next exhibited. An iron box was charged with air by fifty strokes of a syringe and discharged against a thermopile. The first puffs of air produced heat, the later puffs cold, as shown by the galvanometer. These facts were explained in accordance with the doctrine of the conservation or correlation of force, that heat is generated by the expenditure of some other force, mechanical or otherwise, and that mechanical force is produced by the expenditure of heat or some other force. Thus the later puffs lost their heat through doing the work of driving forward the first puffs. The lecture concluded by placing a thermopile in the receiver of an air-pump. When the air was exhausted the rarefaction produced cold, when the air was readmitted heat was generated—both results being made evident by the galvanometer.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH A GREAT INDUCTION COIL.

Mr. William Spottiswoode, LL.D., Treasurer R.S. and Secretary R.I., reopened the Friday evening meetings after Easter, on the 13th inst., with a discourse on a magnificent induction coil recently constructed for him by Mr. Apps. He thus described the principle involved in the coil. When two conductors—say, a primary and secondary—are near to each other, but electrically separate, at the moment when an electric current is set up in the primary, a current is also set up or induced in the secondary. This secondary current has two peculiarities—1, it is transient, and ceases as soon as the primary current is fairly established; 2, its direction is opposite to that of the primary. This secondary is termed the "make" current. When the primary current is broken a secondary transient current is induced in the secondary conductor, and is termed the "break" current, its direction being the same as that of the primary. A conductor in which a current is either made or broken induces a current also in itself. If the conductor be wound in a spiral or coil, like thread on a reel, each convolution acts on the next as an independent conductor; so that, at the instant of making contact, the current is weakened by the self-induced "make" secondary; and also, at the instant of breaking, the effects of breaking are weakened by the self-induced "break" secondary. This is Faraday's "extra" current. A current passing through a coil of insulated wire containing a soft iron core renders the core magnetic; and, conversely, a core on being magnetised and demagnetised, induces a current in the coil; in the first case similar, in the second opposite, to that which would have produced the actual magnetism. The use of the contact-breaker, as well as of the condenser, the object of which is to neutralise the extra current and increase the spark, were

also described. The strength of the induced current depends upon the number of convolutions in the secondary coil and the strength of the primary current; and the electromotive force depends upon the rapidity with which the primary current is broken. These principles were illustrated by a series of experiments—first with a small coil, and then with the large coil, with a battery of thirty Grove's cells. Fine effects were given by a battery of Leyden jars, one of which was broken by the discharge; and specimens of blocks of glass (one of which was nearly 3 in. thick) perforated by sparks from the coil were also exhibited. Mr. Spottiswoode next proceeded to show the effects of these discharges upon rarefied gases in vacuum tubes which had been as thoroughly exhausted as possible. The discharge which at atmospheric pressure usually takes the form of a bright spark, was shown to thicken as the pressure decreased. As the exhaustion continued, this thickened discharge became broken into a column of flakes or striae, gradually more and more separated, and at the same time a dark space appeared, separating the head of the column of striae from a kind of glow or halo surrounding the further terminal. In order to ascertain the condition of the striae at each instant of time from the beginning to the end of the discharge the tubes were examined by means of a revolving mirror, and some of the beautiful effects produced by making the tubes revolve were exhibited. Among these were blurring, rippling, and cloudy striae, and the contraction of the dark spaces, which were explained to be due to peculiarities in the tension of the electric currents. The great coil is furnished with two primaries, the one used for giving long sparks consists of 660 yards of insulated copper wire, containing 1344 turns, and weighs 55 lbs., its core of iron wire weighing 67 lbs. The second primary coil, for short sparks, is a helix of 504 yards, weighing 84 lbs.; its core, 92 lbs. The secondary coil is 280 miles long, making 341,850 turns, and, with 30 quart Grove's cells, has given a spark 42 inches long, capable of piercing a slab of flint glass six inches thick. Further information may be found in the *Philosophical Magazine* for January last, and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* for 1876, contain engravings of some of the striae. The Chinese Ambassador and attendants were present.

### CHOPIN AND HIS MUSIC.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther gave the first of two lectures on Chopin and Liszt on Saturday last, his object being to show what manner of men they were, their mental food, what they felt or believed, loved or hated, their method in their work, and how, under their hands, the technical treatment of the pianoforte was developed to the very verge of possibility. In 1835 Robert Schumann truly said that Chopin was the boldest and proudest poetic spirit of his time; but this was not then believed. He was considered to be a gifted, romantic person, who happened to play on the pianoforte; but his powers as a melodist, harmonist, and inventor of rhythmical novelties were not recognised. Till the recent publication of an excellent biography, with many letters, little was known of him, and many erroneous statements were accepted, now corrected. His father, Nicolas Chopin, a native of Nancy, in Lorraine, then ruled by Stanislas Leszczynski, ex-King of Poland, went to Warsaw as a private tutor when about seventeen years old, and eventually became professor at the Lycée and other institutions. His son, Francis Frederic, was born March 1, 1809, at a village six miles from Warsaw, his mother being Justine Krzyanowska, from whom he derived his peculiar sensitive Slavonic temperament, which he ever retained. In 1818 he was able to play a concerto in public, and he had a sound musical education, especially under Joseph Elsner, a devoted student of Bach. At the age of eighteen he started for England, but stopped at Paris. Here, at the instigation of his friend Liszt, he became acquainted with Madame Dudevant (or George Sand). She took him to Majorca in 1838, nursed him during a severe illness, and, after eight years of sentimental bickerings, left him to his cough and his piano. Excepting short visits to England and Scotland just before his death in 1849, he lived, at Paris, a retired but not quiet life, giving lessons, practising and composing at intervals, the spoiled child of a circle of sympathising admirers, the most eminent persons of the day. His style of playing was described as veiled, graduated, accentuated, and evanescent; the harmonic notes vaguely blending, yet the transitions of chords being clearly traceable, such as no single instrument, except the piano, can produce, and that only by the skilful use of the pedals. Upon these Mr. Dannreuther specially dilated, pointing out that Chopin's pianoforte pieces are more subtle in rhythmic and melodic accent, and more refined in the shades of harmonic colour, than anything preceding them. Chopin's figure was slim and well proportioned, his head oval, with pronounced yet delicate features and dreamy hazel eyes, and long flowing flaxen hair; his complexion pale and transparent, and his wrists and fingers slender and supple. He was self-absorbed, shy, and retiring, his mind being much tinged with the strange social twilight of the Paris of Balzac, from 1830 to 1845. Chopin read only for amusement, his favourite authors being Rousseau and George Sand; and he remained throughout his life devoted to Polish literature. He studiously avoided everything likely to disturb his equanimity, yet he was not cold. His emotional nature was volcanic, but music absorbed his power, and he set the best part of himself to music. After pointing out Chopin's superiority to Hummel, especially in regard to the extreme originality of his compositions, Mr. Dannreuther gave a series of characteristic pieces upon the pianoforte, including a scherzo, nocturne, ballade, several mazurkas, a larghetto, and a valse, concluding with a grand polonaise.

Dr. John Rae, on Friday next, the 27th inst., will give a discourse on Arctic Life; the discourse of Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, on the Physical Causes of Indian Famines, being deferred to May 18.

The Austrian Government has placed £100 at the disposal of the Board of Trade, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda, in recognition of their kindness to the Austrian crew recently shipwrecked on the island.

Mr. J. W. Malcolm, captain of the "Scottish Eight," has named the following gentlemen to represent Scotland in the ensuing international rifle-match at Wimbledon, Messrs. Boyd, Clews, Dunlop, Ferguson, M'Vittie, Mitchell, E. Ross, and Whitelaw.

The Irish Church Synod has passed a bill modernising the language of the Marriage Service, and has carried over the second reading other bills defining the doctrines of the Eucharist and Ordination, in what the Bishop of Meath called a Protestant, Catholic, and tolerant sense.

The subject of a lecture given to the Society for the Promotion of the Fine Arts on the 12th inst., by Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the hon. musical director of this society, was Franz Schubert. The lecturer prefaced his remarks by alluding to the sterling qualities of the artist, and afterwards gave vocal and instrumental illustrations from his works—Madame Gilbert and other artists of note assisting him. Last Thursday Mr. J. T. Wood, F.S.A., was the lecturer.





THE SULTAN OF TURKEY LEAVING HIS PALACE TO GO TO THE MOSQUE.



## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

Lord Derby made a brief but pregnant statement respecting the critical state of affairs in the East on the reassembling of the House yesterday week, after the Easter recess. The Foreign Secretary, in answer to Earl Granville, said, with characteristic directness, that the reply of the Porte to the Protocol "does not appear to me to be a very satisfactory one, nor does it hold out any assurance that there is a prospect of a peaceful solution of the question." This important expression of opinion, Earl Granville's announcement of an amendment adverse to the Burials Bill of the Government, and the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill, were the only noteworthy occurrences of the sitting.

On Monday yet another debate on the Eastern Question took place, after the Duke of Richmond had postponed the second reading of the Burials Bill to Thursday next. Earl Granville called attention to the meagreness of the information given by the voluminous Parliamentary papers on Turkey, minutely criticised the Government policy, which he insisted was inconsistent, and defended the action of the Opposition. The noble Earl laid stress on the fact that "whereas the noble Marquis at Constantinople insisted on certain guarantees for reform, those guarantees have entirely disappeared from this Protocol." Earl Granville urged this further objection to the late negotiations, that, "Even if Turkey were most anxious to receive the Protocol and to receive the declaration of Russia, her Majesty Government did give a hint by this declaration that it rested entirely with Turkey to break up the whole understanding of Europe on this matter." Concluding with a defence of the course recommended by the Opposition, he said "I believe that anything like a serious and firm attitude, which it may now be too late to assume, would have prevented the state of matters we must all now deplore." Lord Derby was entirely retrospective in his reply, and explained that the Government had yielded to the request of Russia and signed the London Protocol in order to preserve the peace of Europe. He would have no objection to produce the original draught of the Protocol, but the Russian Ambassador thought his Government would not favour the idea of presenting it to Parliament. Moreover, the original draught had been altered so many times that there were probably five or more draughts in existence. As for there being no mention of guarantees in the Protocol, the noble Earl argued that the fact of Turkey not having been favourable to its recommendations, mild as they were, sufficiently justified the omission. His Lordship, answering another criticism, said the Protocol had no resemblance to the Berlin Memorandum, which the Government had refused to sanction because its "efficacious measures" doubtless meant a military occupation of the disturbed districts of Turkey. Finally, the noble Earl justified the declaration which he had added to the Protocol, and said,

We were bound, when the Russian Government came and told us that they wanted an excuse for disarmament, to an expression of opinion, and it was obviously our duty to help them by removing any obstacles in the way of peace. If, on the other hand—I put it forward as an hypothesis—if, from the beginning, there had been no *casus belli* against Turkey, then I say on that hypothesis our best course was to do that which we did, because in the event of our refusing to take that course it is quite certain that the whole responsibility would have been laid upon this country.

The debate was continued by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dudley (both of whom censured the policy of the Government), and then collapsed.

Drier matter occupied the attention of the Lords on Tuesday. The scandals which are not uncommon in the Bankruptcy Court may be said to have justified Lord Hatherley in pointing out a defect of the Bankruptcy Bill, which was, nevertheless, allowed to pass through Committee pro forma. The second reading of the Inns of Court Bill enabled the law Lords to air their eloquence; the General School of Law Bill was likewise read the second time; and the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill the third time and passed.

On Thursday Lord Stratheden drew attention to the recent circumstances of the Eastern Question, and asked for copies of all Imperial decrees, capitulations, and conventions of any kind which entitle Great Britain to intervene against abuses in the Government of the Porte, and in favour of the races subject to it, without reference to the treaties formed after the Crimean War for upholding the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. While recognising the elements of war, he thought that peace ought not to be despaired of, and that the influence of Great Britain and St. Petersburg ought to be used to avert the calamity. If, however, war should break out, it was very desirable that there should be no ambiguity with regard to the obligation of this country. The Earl of Rosebery wished to know the views of the Government with regard to the obligations of the Tripartite Treaty, and whether there had been any arrangement to free the country from engagements which appeared to be a most absolute guarantee by the Three Powers of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Lord Houghton declared that Turkey had never been unwilling to permit the interference of the Christian Powers, except where Russia was concerned, from whom she was in continual fear of aggression. Lord Waverley suggested that, in the event of the commerce of the Mediterranean being threatened, England should call upon the other maritime Powers to assist her in its protection. The Earl of Derby stated that care was taken to frame the Protocol in such a manner that it should not require the signature or consent of the Porte, in order to avoid controversial correspondence, and he considered it unfortunate that the Ottoman Government had not contented itself with passing it over or simply protesting against it. As to the views of the Government regarding the Treaty of April, 1856, no obligations were incurred towards the Porte by that instrument, and there was not the slightest probability of the French or Austrian Governments calling upon us to fulfil our obligations under that treaty. Treaties were framed with reference to existing circumstances, and nothing was more common than to recognise, without any imputation of bad faith, that, by the course of certain circumstances, treaties had become obsolete. He did not like to encourage sanguine expectations, and he spoke under the gravest sense of responsibility when he assured their Lordships that, if the Government saw any prospect or any hope that diplomatic intervention might still be successful in averting war, no effort would be spared to secure that result. The opinion, however, of those throughout Europe best acquainted with the diplomatic situation was not such as to justify the indulgence of any sanguine hope that it would be possible to avert that great European calamity. Their Lordships would not expect him to make a declaration as to what the Government would do in the event of war. He had repeatedly warned the Porte that it must not count upon material assistance from England; but, while the Government did not desire to interfere in this unhappy war—if war it were to be—they reserved to themselves, as they were bound to do, the right of protecting British interests, if they considered those interests imperilled. The motion was then withdrawn.

## COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington, rising into earnestness at times, but almost sinking into incoherence at others, yesterday

week delivered a speech which from its severity might have served to introduce a motion censuring the Ministry for their Eastern policy. He complained, with characteristic gravity, of the scant information afforded by the "voluminous" papers with which the House had been "deluged;" he censured the Government roundly for not maintaining the position taken up by Lord Salisbury in Constantinople, and said the Protocol either implied ultimate coercion of the Porte or it meant nothing; he was of opinion that there was only one way to save the honour of Russia and Turkey, and that was to make the Eastern Question a European Question—and the noble Lord moved for further papers to elucidate the history of the Protocol. The House was full, and members on both sides were excited; and the animated scene was plainly a source of interest to Prince Christian and the Chinese Ambassadors, who were conspicuous in the gallery. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who, from the rapidity of his utterance and the bellicose nature of his post, may not inaptly be termed the mitrailleuse of the Treasury Bench, rattled out a vigorous defence of the Government, his short, sharp sentences being frequently greeted with volleys of lusty "Hear, hears!" from Conservative members, who were in a mood to be to the faults of Turkey a little blind, and to its virtues very kind. Perhaps the one statement of Mr. Hardy which gave the House most satisfaction was that "even yet the last word has not been spoken." Sir William Harcourt sent hon. members to dinner with an elephantine oration, which became quite sepulchral at its close; and the thread of the discourse was taken up by Mr. Ashley and Sir W. Fraser, who elicited sympathetic cheers from the Conservative benches when he intoned these lines as a tribute to the courage of Turkey:—

If we must perish, we thy will obey;  
But let us perish in the face of day.

Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hanbury supported the Government; but Sir Charles Dilke considered the Ministry merited a vote of censure. Mr. Butler-Johnstone delivered himself of a spasmodic valedictory address, preparatory to taking his departure for Turkey, where Sir Charles Dilke hoped he might be chosen Grand Vizier; and when Mr. Goschen had, amid much interruption, relieved himself of his ideas on the East, the Chancellor of the Exchequer summed up the case for the Government, and challenged the Opposition to divide. This the Marquis of Hartington declined to do, and the discussion closed.

On Monday, questions of various kinds having been disposed of, the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee, in spite of Mr. Parnell's obstructions; Sir Stafford Northcote, in opposing Captain Nolan's fruitless motion for exemptions in the income tax, fell into error in asserting that to balance an egg upon its end was "an impossible thing;" Mr. Dillwyn's endeavour to reduce the vote for game-preserving in Richmond Park by £155 was defeated; and the settled Estates Bill and other measures were advanced certain stages.

On Tuesday hon. members were agog in the expectation that the usual monotony of Parliamentary proceedings would be relieved by the latest eccentricity of the one-ideaed persons who share Mr. Whalley's delusion that Arthur Orton is Sir Roger Tichborne. But a Mr. De Morgan, who was to have come down to the House with battalions of Tichborneites, "a hundred thousand strong," to demand the release of the "Claimant," appeared in the lobby with only a few supporters, and they became the guests of Mr. Whalley in the tea-room. The hon. member for Peterborough had previously inflicted on the House a further series of his well-worn comments on the Tichborne Case. But the principal subject of discussion at Tuesday's sitting was Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's motion praying that the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Railway Passenger Duty should receive the early attention of the Government. Opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (radiant from his daughter's wedding breakfast), the motion and a verbal amendment by Earl Percy were withdrawn. Mr. Meldon took up the cudgels, or, rather, vainly wielded the shillelagh on behalf of the pensioners of the Irish Constabulary; and the hon. member was equally unsuccessful in advocating the cause of Irish national teachers. Mr. Cross brought in a bill to lighten the punishments which magistrates have it in their power to inflict, and one or two Irish and Scotch measures were advanced a stage before the House adjourned.

The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill, introduced by Mr. Gorst on Wednesday, proposed to give full powers for the administration of justice in any case of dispute happening within the three-mile belt of sea surrounding any of her Majesty's dominions. Necessity for legislation on the subject arose, Mr. Gorst said, from the fact that, although the captain of the German ship *Franconia* was found guilty of manslaughter, and so made responsible for the life lost in the running down of the *Strathclyde* a couple of miles from Dover, yet he escaped scot-free because the Court of Crown Cases Reserved decided, by a majority of one, that the Central Criminal Court had not jurisdiction in the matter. Members generally thought it was a case which the Government ought to deal with; and, on the Attorney-General stating that the point was under the consideration of the Ministry, Mr. Gorst withdrew his motion. Mr. Anderson's bill for giving married women in Scotland greater power over their private property was read the second time; and a few bills were advanced a stage.

On Thursday Mr. Whalley presented a petition from Mr. De Morgan praying to be heard at the bar of the House on behalf of the man yept Orton, stating that he is the real Tichborne, and that in his case there has been a cruel miscarriage of justice. He also gave notice that on Friday he would call attention to the said petition, and ask the Government for a return of all the public moneys expended upon and in connection with the prosecution of the Claimant. In answer to a question from Mr. D. Jenkins, Mr. Bourke stated that there were treaties by which, in the event of war in the Black Sea between Turkey and Russia, protection would be secured to British subjects. By the Treaty of Paris two light-vessels were stationed in the Danube in connection with the Danubian Commission. One of them has been sent to Constantinople recently, but he was not aware whether it had yet returned. By the Treaty of 1841 a light-armed despatch vessel could be sent up to Constantinople. The same hon. gentleman informed Mr. Richards that a despatch on the condition of the Armenian subjects of the Porte had been received from the Consul at Erzeroum, and it would be laid on the table. Mr. Gladstone interrogated the Government as to the precise time they intended to submit their resolution respecting the cattle plague. He did not object to the appointment of the Committee on the subject, but he thought that to extend the inquiry to the probable effect of the importation of live cattle might raise an important discussion as being likely to interfere with one of the first Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel as early as 1842. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government were extremely anxious to submit their resolution to the House as soon as possible, but in consequence of the pressure of urgent business he was not as yet able to fix a day for the consideration of the subject. The two Mutiny Bills occupied the remainder of the evening.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It cannot be said that the Newmarket Craven Meeting commenced very auspiciously on Tuesday last, and there does not appear much prospect of any sensational race before the conclusion of the fixture. With upwards of a thousand horses in training on the spot, every meeting ought to produce really good sport, even without the assistance of a single "stranger;" but we suppose that the Newmarket trainers know too much of each others' animals, and the consequence is that scarcely a day passes without one or more walks over. Old Ecossais, who has lately quite fulfilled his great two-year-old promise, commenced proceedings on Tuesday by running away from the useful Cannon Ball over five furlongs, and he appears likely to be "Prince of the T.Y.C." during the present season. King Clovis, in spite of being a bad roarer, just managed to compass the easy Ditch Mile successfully in a Post Sweepstakes; and then Polly Perkins, who did not seem to have grown or improved in the smallest degree since last season, won the Bushes Handicap, over the same course. The Newmarket Biennial, always an interesting contest, brought out a far larger field than usual, no less than a dozen facing the starter. Silvio and Warren Hastings were the only ones supported with any spirit; but both were beaten at the Bushes, and the finish was fought out between a pair of dark horses—The Grey Friar, by Blue Mantle—Recluse, and Masaniello, by Macaroni—Reginella, the former winning rather cleverly by half a length. The result was a genuine surprise, for Silvio had won a good trial from several of Lord Falmouth's cracks; and Warren Hastings has been backed for so much money for the City and Suburban that it was only fair to presume that he had wintered well. As, however, the long price of 50 to 1 was offered against The Grey Friar for the Derby, even after his success, it is evident that people generally do not believe the race to be a truly run one. Coruleus (9 st. 6 lb.), who won the Bretby Plate last year, again essayed success in the same race. His heavy weight, however, stopped him halfway up the hill, and Breechloader (8 st.) just got home in front of Kaleidoscope.

One of the few items of interest on Wednesday was the meeting of Coomassie and Sugarloaf across the flat. The mare attempted to concede 24 lb., and at one time appeared likely to succeed in doing so; but she is not yet quite up to the mark, and, tiring dreadfully at the hill, was beaten by a neck. Mr. Sanford secured a T.Y.C. Plate with Donna, a grand-looking filly by Baywood—Dot, and we trust that a prosperous season is in store for the plucky American. The absence of Plunger from the Sale Stakes was a great disappointment to many who had come to Newmarket solely to see the big colt do a gallop, and it left the race at the mercy of Hidalgo, who followed up his victory by securing the Newmarket Handicap with 5 st. 11 lb. on his back. Cheeta (5 st. 10 lb.) was second, and naturally receded in the City and Suburban quotations, for which race, however, his prospects must not be considered to be altogether extinguished, as Hidalgo may be a far better colt than is generally imagined.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club on Wednesday Mr. Alexander's motion for the reduction of the minimum weight in handicaps from 5 st. 7 lb. to 4 st. 7 lb. was passed.

## "WAITING AN ANSWER."

This youth, whom Mr. Dicksee has cleverly depicted standing in a rather impatient attitude beside the open window of a Tudor hall, seems to be the "pretty page" of some knight or nobleman in the England of the sixteenth century, and has probably been sent with a letter of devoted homage from his master to the lady inhabiting this stately mansion. It is never amiss to think of an example from Shakespeare in contemplating subjects of the kind; and we are soon reminded of a scene in the comedy of "Twelfth Night," which might naturally follow the present "Waiting for an Answer." For let us suppose, as we may if we please, that the Lady Olivia, instead of writing a letter in reply to the one delivered, summons the bearer to her tapestry bower or to her summer seat in the garden. Seeing him there, to all appearance a gentle and well-educated boy, like many pages then maintained by persons of rank, the son of parents in no mean or vulgar condition, and trained in the fashionable courtesies of that age, it is conceivable that she may treat him more kindly than she would his master; and the following dialogue will, perhaps, be overheard between them:—

Lady. Give me your hand, Sir!  
Page. My duty, Madam, and most humble service.  
Lady. What is your name?  
Page. Cesario is your servant's name, fair princess.  
Lady. My servant, Sir? 'Twas never merry world,  
Since lowly feigning was called compliment.  
You are servant to the Count Orsino, youth.  
Page. And he is yours, and his must needs be yours;  
Your servant's servant is your servant, Madam.  
Lady. For him, I think not of him; for his thoughts,  
Would they were blanks, rather than filled with me!  
Page. Madam, I come to whet your gentle thoughts  
On his behalf—  
Lady. Oh, by your leave, I pray you—  
I bade you never speak of him again.

But we need not, in the instance here before us, proceed to note down the Lady Olivia's rash confession of a sudden fond fancy, which the sight of the so-called young Cesario has stirred within her bosom. Nor shall we pursue the train of Shakespeare's plot to the fantastic notion of supposing this pretty page to be a girl in disguise, a young person whose proper name is Viola, and who has been parted from her brother in a shipwreck on the coast of Illyria. The young gentleman in Mr. Dicksee's picture, though scarcely in his sixteenth year, already shows promise of manhood. He is bravely dressed, as such privileged minions of chivalry were apt to be, in an embroidered vest and mantle of rich velvet, silken hose with lace ruffles at the knees, rosettes in his shoes, and a feather in his broad hat, altogether looking smart and gay. This picture was in the last exhibition at Mr. Wallis's French Gallery in Pall-mall.

Mr. Newton H. Nixon, on the staff of the School Board for London, has been appointed secretary of University College Hospital. There were 184 candidates.

An ironclad man of war for Japan, built by Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, from the designs of Mr. Reed, M.P., was launched last Saturday. The Japanese Minister was present, and the ship was named, by Madame Wooyeno, his wife, the *Foo-So*, after the well-known mountain of Japan. The vessel, which has nine inches of armour and a ram, is 220 ft. in length, and will, it is estimated, have a speed of thirteen knots an hour. The Chinese Minister was present, and he proposed the toast of "Success to the Navy of Japan," adding that he hoped it would never fire a shot except as an ally of China.—The composite corvette *Kongo*, for the Japanese Government, was launched on Tuesday by Earle's Shipbuilding Company at Hull, the Japanese Ambassador and others being present. She is about 2000 tons and 2500-horse power. She will carry nine Krupp guns, and have other armaments. A sister ship is being built by the Milford Haven Shipbuilding Company.



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### THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT NEW YORK.

A squadron or part of the Russian fleet, sent to winter on the coast of the United States, put in at Norfolk, Virginia, several weeks ago, but left that port on March 20 for New York, and reached Sandy Hook early on the morning of the 23rd. We give an illustration of its arrival, on that day, in New York harbour. At half-past eleven o'clock the vessels crossed the bar and passed up the bay, saluting Castle William and Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and the United States steamer Powhattan, to which Vice-Admiral Rowan's flag had been transferred. The frigate *Svetlana*, of which the Grand Duke Alexis is captain, led the squadron, and was followed by the corvettes *Askold*, Captain Tyrtow, and *Bogatir*, Captain Schaffron. All the salutes were returned as the vessels passed up the North River, the flagship casting anchor at Twenty-third street, the *Bogatir* further up, near the New York shore, and the *Askold* further down, abreast of Castle Point, Hoboken. This squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Boutakoff. Owing to a death in the family of the Czarewitch, it is thought the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine will not appear so much in New York society as when the former paid his first visit to that city.

### THE LATE MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY.

We have mentioned the death of this well-known essayist and dramatist, which took place at his residence in London on Tuesday week. His full name was Andrew Halliday Duff; he was a son of the Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, in Scotland, and was born in 1830.



THE LATE MR. ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Having been educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he came to London in his nineteenth year, and found employment on the *Morning Chronicle*. Sixteen years ago he became a member of the active literary staff Mr. Charles Dickens collected round him for his weekly publication *All the Year Round*, and the essays Mr. Halliday contributed to that periodical have since been extensively reprinted. In connection with the late Mr. Frederick Lawrence, Mr. Halliday produced the burlesque called "*Kenilworth*," which was brought out at the Strand Theatre in December, 1858. Conjointly with the late Mr. William Brough, he wrote a number of popular farces for the Adelphi, among which may be named "*The Area Belle*," "*The Pretty Horsebreaker*," and "*The Mudborough Election*." Mr. Halliday's drama of "*The Great City*," produced at Drury Lane on Easter Monday, 1867, ran more than one hundred nights; and since then, besides a series of adaptations for the stage of the novels of Scott, Dickens, Victor Hugo, and Harrison Ainsworth, he has written several original dramas. His last dramatic work was an adaptation of "*Nicholas Nickleby*," brought out at the Adelphi Theatre in March, 1875. Mr. Halliday has left a widow, but no family.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

At a meeting of the committee formed at Kidderminster to erect a memorial in memory of Sir Rowland Hill, the introducer of the penny postage system, it was announced that a gentleman living in the locality had offered £1000 towards the purchase of the site. The fund now amounts to £1700.







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# CONSTANTINOPLE

AS IT IS

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, APRIL 21, 1877.



DISCUSSING "WAR OR PEACE" IN A CAFÉ AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



## CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

On the Seventh of October, 1802, two adventurous Englishmen, whose names, unfortunately, have not been preserved in any history of aerostation that I have read, ascended in a balloon from the plain of Dolma-Baghtché, literally the "filled up garden," the second of the many beautiful villages (the first being Fondookly) which sparkle like a rosary of rare gems on the European shore of the Bosphorus. Dolma-Baghtché is at present the site of the Winter Palace of the Sultan; and it was there, on a memorable Sunday afternoon last December, that the Commander of the Faithful granted his first audience to the Marquis of Salisbury and the *personnel* of the Extraordinary Embassy accredited to the Sublime Porte in the vain hope of unravelling a web in comparison with which the Gordian Knot was a mere "Dundreary" necktie. But, seventy-five years ago, Dolma-Baghtché was a very quiet and unfrequented hamlet indeed, whose inhabitants mainly devoted themselves to the cultivation of broad beans. The two unhappily anonymous Britons made but a very brief aerial voyage. They opened the valve of their balloon too soon, and allowed too much gas to escape; thus, after some twenty minutes' stay in the Empyrean, they were fain to descend in the suburb of Galata, the *faubourg* immediately adjoining Tophané, even as Tophané immediately adjoins Fondookly. The simple-minded Turks were, however, thrown into a state of intense excitement by the exploit of the two Giaours, although this was not the first balloon ascent which had taken place at Constantinople. So far back as 1786—only three years, indeed, after the discovery of aerostation by the Brothers Montgolfier, when the Ottoman throne was occupied by the unfortunate Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid (I hope that his namesake, the existing A. H., will have better luck with the "Moscovs" than his predecessor had), a balloon ascent had been made in the City of the Sultan, not from the outskirts thereof, but from the august Stamboul itself. The aeronaut was a Persian physician. Of his name I am ignorant; but if it did not begin with "Mirza" and end with "Khan"—the *prænomena* and *cognomina* of nine out of every ten Persians that I ever met with—I retract and apologise. The physician took with him a couple of *bostangis* as ballast—heavers and valve-string-pullers; and, making his ascent from the gardens of the Old Seraglio, he sailed boldly across the mouth of the Bosphorus to Scutari, on the Asiatic side; and, the wind carrying the balloon whither it—the wind—listed, a descent was ultimately made on the plains of Haider Pasha, a few miles inland. The expedition did not end happily; for, although the aerial travellers reached the earth in safety, and the two *bostangis* were able a few days afterwards, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, to make their way back to Stamboul, nothing was ever subsequently heard of the Persian physician. Perhaps he returned to his own country by the way of Kars and Erzeroum. Possibly he was knocked on the head by the villagers around Haider Pasha, who were orthodox Mussulmans; whereas the Persian was a schismatic of the sect of Ali. It is certain, at any rate, that the orthodox rustics tore the physician's balloon to shreds; and for aught the historian can tell the aeronaut shared the fate of his machine.

The two adventurous Britons of the year 1802 experienced a better fortune. Galata, a suburb which at present closely resembles our own Wapping, was, even three generations since, almost as densely peopled with Europeans as Pera; and the Turks of Galata forbore from maltreating the Giaours who had been courageous enough to emulate the aerial equivoise ascribed by the traditions of Islam to the coffin of the Prophet. The reigning Sultan was then Selim III., a very amiable Sovereign, actuated by the best intentions, and who was virtually the first of Turkish reformers. He tried hard during his troubled reign to develop the fine arts among his subjects. He set up several printing presses in the capital; he established cloth factories and cotton-mills, and he laboured assiduously to persuade his Janissaries to wear tight trousers, *à la Franque*, in lieu of the baggy galligaskins which had been the traditional garb of the "children of Hadji-Bektach" ever since the days of the sanctified dervish their founder. We all know what the end of Sultan Selim was. The Old Turkish or True-Blue Conservative party first deposed and then strangled him. It is a way they have on the Propontis. In 1802, however, Sultan Selim had six more years of life before him. He sent for the two adventurous Englishmen, congratulated them on the bravery which they had displayed, and was inquisitive to know what impression their trip through the sky had made upon them. It is said that their reply was to the effect that never before had they beheld so ravishing a spectacle, and that "Constantinople was the most heavenly looking city on the face of the earth." I am entirely of the opinion of these two anonymous Britons. Constantinople is undeniably, from afar off, the most enchantingly beautiful city in the world; but the farther off you are from it the lovelier it looks. The modern Greeks have a saying, "*Oraia alla kaké*." The same qualification may be applied to Constantinople. She does not improve upon close acquaintance. She is Beautiful but Bad.

Can there be any circumstances, I wonder, in which an author is justified in publicly quoting from his own works? I have done in my time so many things which the severer among literary critics would qualify as unjustifiable that the question I have asked may be deemed, in my own particular case, practically superfluous. "Prepare for rhyme:—I'll publish right or wrong;" thus did Byron confidently conclude his exordium to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Fools were his Lordship's theme, and satire was appropriately his song; but my theme is only CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS; and the quotation on which, without more apology, I am about to venture, will be couched in the very baldest prose:—

"I don't exactly envy, but I sigh for the lot of those who possess imagination, for I have none. If I had I should be contented with the ideal and imaginative garments of a city, without meddling with those coarser, plainer habiliments,

which to dull realist eyes they wear. I should be content with the cities that poets sing, that painters limn, that rapturous tourists describe, but for this infusion of realism in the nectar of ideality, which shows them to be very different and changed.

"Let me take a city—Constantinople. What a holiday dress she wears in Mr. Thomas Allom's pictures, in the pages of Byron and Hope, in Mr. Lewis's lithographs, in the eyes even of the expectant tourist on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, who, disappointed with Naples, Malta, and Athens, opens wide his eyes with wonder, admiration, and delight when he first surveys the City of the Sultan from the Golden Horn, when he sees glittering against the blue sky the thousand minarets, the fairy-like kiosques, the solemn dome of Saint Sophia, the shining cupola of the Mosque of Achmet, the Seraglio, the arsenal, the palaces of the pashas, the grove of masts of all nations, the sparkling shoals of caiques, with the gaily-dressed boatmen. Let us enter into the tourist for a moment. He is a native, we will say, of Clapham; Stockwell was his *alma mater*; Camberwell resounds with the fame of his erudition. He is well read in that curious repertory of books that go to make up in England the usual course of reading of a young man in the middle classes of society. He is decidedly imaginative, passably prejudiced and opinionated, after the manner of freeborn Englishmen, and is the hope and joy of a wholesale house in the Manchester line, and in Bread-street, Cheapside. We will call him Moole.

"A few moments," cries Mr. Moole, 'a few trifling formalities at the Custom House, and I shall land in the city of Constantine, the Stamboul of the Muslim, the Istambol to which the noble Childe fled, leaving behind him at Athens his heart and soul in the care of the Maid of Athens—now Mrs. Black. I shall pass by the gates of the Seraglio, where the heads of rebellious pashas scorch in the noontide sun; where fierce eunuchs guard the sacred approaches: but all their glittering blades will not prevent me from revelling in imagination amidst the fragrant gardens of the Seraglio, in the soul-entrancing glances of the gazelle-eyed Gulbeyaz, Dudus, Gulnares, and other lights of the harem. I shall listen to the dulcet notes of the mandolin, hear the pattering fall of perfumed waters, catch heavenly glimpses of dark-eyed beauties behind lattices, puffing lazily at the aromatic chibouque, or perchance become an unwilling witness of some dark and terrible tragedy—the impalement of a Grand Vizier, or the sack-and-salt-watering of some inconstant houri of the Padisha. A few moments,' this enthusiast from the Surrey Hills continues, 'and I shall pace by the sacred mosques; and, entering them, gaze at the fretted roofs, and the outspread carpets checkered with worshippers, with their faces turned towards Mecca. I shall see the stately Moslem career by on his Arab Barb, wrapped in his furred pelisse, his brows bound with his snow-white turban, his glittering *handjar* by his side, his embroidered *papouches* on his feet. I shall stroll through the crowded Bezesteen, where the rich and varied wares of the Oriental world are displayed. Courtly Armenian merchants, with coal-black beards, will invite me into their cushioned warerooms, present me with coffee and pipes, and show me gorgeous wares and intoxicating perfumes. Anon, the clamour of military music heralds the passage of a legion of Janissaries, clad in 'barbaric pearl and gold.' Anon, I stroll into a coffee-house, where a Greek storyteller is relating the legend of the 'Fisherman and the Geni' to the Capitan Basha, the Kislar Aga, the Bostangi-bashi, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Now, a horde of dancing dervishes whirl fiercely by; now, a band of Almé dancers remind me, in their graceful poses, of Herodias, Esmeralda, and Mdle. Cerrito. Now, a black slave invites me to the splendid mansion of a venerable Barmecide close by, who—after making believe to eat, pretending to wash his hands, and to get drunk with visionary wine—entertains me with a banquet of pilafis, and stewed kid, stuffed with pistachio nuts, washed down by wine of Cyprus, and sherbet, cooled with snow. And now, oh! joy of joys, I espy a pair of black eyes circled with henna, fixed on me with a glance of tender meaning, through the folds of a silken veil. I see a little fairy foot peeping from loose Turkish trousers: the vision disappears—but an old woman (the universal messenger of love in the East) accosts me mysteriously, and presents me with a bouquet composed of dandelions, bachelors' buttons, and the fragrant flower known as 'cherry pie,' all of which say as plainly as the language of flowers (known at Stamboul as at Stockwell) can speak: 'Meet me at eight this evening at the secret gate opposite the third kiosk past Seraglio point.' What tales I shall have to tell when I get back to Clapham.

"Land, if you like, at Pera, the European suburb. Plenty of plain clothes here. A mangy hill spotted with leprous houses and infested by scurvy dogs. The English Embassy, looking like an hospital; the Russian ditto, looking like a gaol. A circus for horse-riders, and one or two ramshackle hotels, claiming decided kindred, in the way of accommodation and general aspect, with the fifteenth-rate foreign houses in the back settlements of Leicester-square; and in respect to prices, with the Clarendon or Mivart's. A population strongly resembling that of London, when Doctor Johnson affirmed it to be the "common sewer of Paris and of Rome." Dirt, dead dogs, oyster-shells, dust; no pavement, no lamps, no gutters, no sewers. Houses that would have rejoiced the heart of that Chinese sage who invented roast pig, for they are delightfully easy to be burnt down, and are being burnt continually. Such are the plain clothes of Pera. Land at Galata, Mr. Moole; you come across more dogs, live and dead, more dirt, oyster-shells, dust, and leprous houses. Land at Scutari, and ask for sewers, lamps, or gutters, and you shall find none. Instead of them you shall find unwholesome streets; or, rather, alleys resembling the worst parts of Church-lane, St. Giles's, dovetailed on to the Rue aux Fèves in Paris, and the Coom in Dublin. Ask for horrible smells, infected hovels—where the great adjuster of the population, the plague, hides from year to year, every now and then leaping from his hole to take the census with a sword: ask for these and they will start up by hundreds. Ask for the stately Moslem, and you shall

be shown a fat man with a sleepy expression of countenance, and looking remarkably uncomfortable in an ill-made European coat and a red skull-cap. Ask for the Bezesteen, and you shall elbow your way through a labyrinth of covered lanes, giving not a bad idea of Rag Fair, the Temple in Paris, and the Soho Bazaar, squeezed into Newgate Market. Ask for the dancing Dervishes, you shall see a set of dirty old ragamuffins executing lewd gambadoes for copper paras. Ask for Saint Sophia, and you will be enabled to speculate on the whitewashed mosaics, and the tawdry gimcrack lamps and carpets, and eggs strung on strings. Ask for the lights of the harem, and you shall meet a succession of black silk pillow-cases, capped with white ditto, shod with yellow shoes down at heel, shuffling through the lanes, or jolting about in crazy carts drawn by bullocks. Ask for the Janissaries, and you will be told that they were all massacred on the plain of the Atmeidan more than thirty years ago, and in their stead are slouching louts of peasants in uncouth and mongrel European costume. Peep slyly into a harem (which you will not succeed in doing, my friend), and you will see fat women, with coarse features, lolling wearily on carpets, in rooms with bare walls, and the principal furniture of which is composed of French clocks. Ask for Stamboul the romantic, the beautiful, the glorious, the Constantinople of the last of the Paleologi, the Byzantium of the Greeks, the Istambol of Bejazet and Mohammed the Conqueror, and you shall be told that this dirty, swarming, break-neck city is Stamboul. You are a young man of a strongly imaginative temperament, Mr. Moole, I therefore advise you to go on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer again as fast as you can; from whose deck you may again survey the enchanting and superb prospect of the city, and solace yourself with engravings after Messrs. Allom and Lewis. These will be a great consolation to you when you are frying in quarantine on your road home, and you may conjure up quite a splendid court-suit for Constantinople, and forget all about its plain clothes."

It has not been, believe me, through any paucity of materials for the task before me, or through any desire to save myself trouble, that I have disintombed from an old volume of my perpetration the preceding sketch of the City of the Sultan, which forms part of an essay called "Cities in Plain Clothes," one of a series of papers bearing the title of "Looking at Life." This particular essay originally appeared in *Household Words*, just five-and-twenty years ago; and its solitary claim to resuscitation, now, lies in the fact that in the year 1852 I had never set eyes upon Constantinople. I hoped to go there some day; but the days, and the months, and the years rolled on without my being able to fulfil my desire, until in the second week of November, 1876, I was dispatched at six hours' notice to Stamboul, via St. Petersburg and Odessa. I abode during two most exciting but most unpleasant months in the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire; and I assure you, in all seriousness and all sincerity, that I can perceive but very little material difference between the Constantinople which I saw in my mind's eye a quarter of a century since and the Constantinople which I beheld with my own corporeal organs of vision last winter. Substitute typhus and cholera for the plague, eliminate the allusions to the annoyances of quarantine, and modify the acerbity of the remarks touching the ramshackle hotels and the dogs (which last I found on intimate acquaintance to be very good fellows), and the imaginary picture which I limned in '52 might be almost convertible for the real draught which I am striving to make in '77. Perhaps it had been my fate in a previous and forgotten state of existence to flounder, for my sins, in the mud of Pera, to be bitten by the fleas of Galata, to be cozened by the hack-drivers of Scutari, and to encounter the smells of Stamboul. Perhaps, always for my sins, Fate sent me back again, after the evolution of innumerable ages, to the same mud, the same hungry insects, the same extortioners, and the same evil odours.

It is necessary for your proper comprehension, esteemed reader, of the wondrous city panoramically unfolded before you that I should be briefly historical and topographical touching Constantinople, which was founded A.D. 330 by Constantine the Great, partly on the site of the ancient Byzantium. The astonishing metropolis awakens, with the single exception of Rome, more interesting associations than does any other city on the surface of the globe. She dominates three seas: the Euxine, the Propontis, and the Mediterranean—for mariners make no account of the Ægean or the Sea of Marmora, and in a strictly nautical sense the southern side of the promontory on which Constantinople proper stands is washed by the waters of the *Mesogeios*. The City has three names—Byzantium, Constantinople, and Stamboul—names conferred by the Greeks, the Romans, and the Turks respectively, and it has three distinct and startling histories. That of the antique Byzantium is, it may be frankly confessed, sufficiently mythical. Antiquity, so I believe a certain Livy has cogently remarked, has always been desirous to blend the affairs of mortals with the actions of the gods, in order to give an appearance more venerable and more august to the origins of Empires. Thus fables and legends—that is to say, fibs—may enter very largely into the early history of Byzantium; but I suppose that, from a gazetteer's point of view, it may be allowable to assume that the city was founded B.C. 656, by a Megarian colony, led by a certain Byzas, who having been, in American parlance, "prospecting for an eligible location" round about Greece, consulted the oracle of Delphi on the subject. The priestess of Apollo was good enough (doubtless for a consideration) to inform Byzas that Fate had decreed that he should build him a city on the shore over against the "Country of the Blind Men." The "tip" was not a very "straight" one; but to the mind of the mythical Byzas it seemed clear enough that the "Country of the Blind Men" was Chalcedon, once an important city on the Asiatic shore, but now a miserable little hamlet called Kadikoi or Cadi-keuy (the village of the Judge), to the south of the suburb of Scutari. The Chalcedonians had been derisively dubbed blind men by the Pythoness because they had not had the discernment to perceive that, not Chal-



cedon, but the triangular promontory, with its base resting on Europe, with its apex facing Asia, and its sides bounded to the North by the Golden Horn, and to the South by the Sea of Marmora, was precisely and above all others where a city which was to play a great part in the world's history should be built. That promontory, dotted, like Rome, with Seven Hills of no great altitude, is now Stamboul, the home of the Sublime Porte and the seat of government; but, unless I have been grossly misinformed, there are just now quite as many Blind Men in the triangle whose base rests on Europe as there were in the Chalcedon of old. The Golden Horn, that *cul de sac sublime*, as the enthusiast French tourist called it, plays the same part with regard to Constantinople as the East River plays to New York; while the Bosphorus, with no great peril in tracing the parallel, may be compared with the Hudson. Indeed, I scarcely know which is the most enchanting:—the canal of the sea once threaded by Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece—there is a legendary reminiscence of his expedition in the mythical city of Chrysopolis, the opposite neighbour of Byzantium—or the sparkling stream immortalised by memories of Dolph Heyliger and Rip Van Winkle. Nor, perhaps, should I quarrel with an American who, on the whole, preferred a residence at Kaatskill or West Point to one at Therapia or Buyukderé.

The Golden Horn (*chrysokeras*: cornucopia) is a creek which forms the port of Constantinople, and one of the most picturesque harbours in the world. Its waters, of course, are salt; but the Cydaris, the Lycus, and other fresh-water streams flow into it, thus attracting shoals of fish, for the most part small in size, but in their succulence fully bearing out the proverb that "Little fishes eat sweet." It seems to be the "thing" for a well-to-do Mussulman to walk about the lanes of Stamboul just before sunset with a bundle of freshly-caught fish, no bigger than sprats, hanging by a string to one of his wrists. It impresses his neighbours with the conviction that he is going to have something nice for supper after evening prayers; and, for aught we can tell, Jason and his Argonauts may have acted in a similar manner in the mythical ages some centuries before the arrival of Byzas and his Megarians. It was at Anadoloo Hissar, I believe, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, that Pollux administered that historic thrashing to Amycus, King of Bithynia; and it was also on this side of the sea canal that King Phineas lived—the guilty yet unfortunate Phineas who was so fearfully tormented by the Harpies. During the months of December and January last I met innumerable Harpies both on the European and the Asiatic banks of the Bosphorus; but they were of the male sex. They wore fez caps and black frock coats with stand-up collars, and some of them were called Pashas and others Beys. They were perpetually demanding what in the Harpy language is termed *bakshish*. Before I take a final farewell of the mythical Byzas I may just mention the tradition that ere he could establish his infant settlement his territorial rights were contested by a Barbarian chief whose name was—well, I cannot precisely remember it; but it was neither Romanof nor Ignatief. The Barbarian was a Scythian, who with his savage hordes had crossed the Danube to see what he could find in the way of "loot" in Macedonia and Thrace; and so, you see, the celebrated Eastern Question is not by any means an affair of the day before yesterday. Last November, while inspecting the marvels of the Palace of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, I was shown, in the museum of precious rarities brought from Kertch in the Crimea, a wondrous vase in gold *repoussé* work, found in the sepulchre of the ancient Kings of Scythia. In the bas-reliefs covering the surface of this vase there were numerous little figures of bearded Scythian warriors plundering, burning, destroying, and cutting peoples' throats in the liveliest possible manner. Where, I wondered, had I last seen the twin brethren, as it seemed, of those bearded warriors. Why, in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in the log huts of Russian villages. The Scythian warrior shaved, washed—not very much washed—and tightly girt and strapped up in a military uniform, presents no marked dissimilarity to any other soldier on the continent of Europe; but suffer him to grow his beard again, allow him to resume his fur cap and his sheepskin *touloupe*, and he once more becomes the twin brother to the warrior on the vase in the Kertch museum. Touching the legend, I think that it runs to the effect that Byzas encountered the Scythian Chief in single combat, and slew him: a good omen for the Osmanli in the struggle which politicians declare to be impending; only omens, save when they occur after the event, have a sad knack of disappointing people.

I decline (in the interests of my readers) to say anything more about Byzas, or about the designs of Philip of Macedon on the Dardanelles and the Hellespont, or even about the siege of Byzantium by Septimius Severus A.D. 196. Nor will you be able, I should say, to suppress a soft sigh of satisfaction when I hint that, my business being with Constantinople as it is, I have not the slightest intention to enter into any discussions concerning the Emperor Justinian or the Empress Theodora, or to irritate you with any allusions to Leo the Isaurian or Isaac Comnenus. I have Ducange on my shelves; I have got the fourteen mighty volumes of the learned Von Hammer; and a walk of two minutes and a half would take me to Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where, in the Museum reading-room, I could consult Le Beau's enormous "History of the Lower Empire," Tillemont's colossal compilations, and, indeed, whole Pelions upon Ossas of dryasdust literature pertaining to the history of Constantinople. I mean to spare you these inflections; nay, so tender am I of your patience that I commenced as I intend to terminate this task, without any resort to Murray's admirable and generally accurate Guide-Book. I may at the same time be permitted incidentally to notice an historical curiosity of the oddest kind in connection with the city on which I am discoursing—namely, that it was through the merest

accident that Constantine the Great when he had determined to remove the seat of Empire from the shores of the Tiber fixed upon Constantinople as the new capital of Rome and of the world. In Rome itself twenty Emperors had been assassinated in less than fourscore years. Constantine was of opinion that the list of victims might appropriately close with Probus, and had no ambition to be the twenty-first. Where was the younger and innocent sister of old and blood-stained Rome to be found? Byzantium was suggested to his Majesty; but Constantine, a very long-headed Prince, would not, in the first instance, hear of Byzas' old colony on the Propontis, which was then, as it still is, in a chronic state of peril of being attacked by the Dacians and the Pannonians (they at present reside in Moldavia and Wallachia), by the Sarmatians and the Scythians (their modern address is in Russia and Poland), by the Visigoths and the Vandals, who were hanging about the shores of the Black Sea, by the Goths, who held the peninsula of the Chersonese, and by the Herulæ, who were getting somewhat tired of damp quarters in the marshes surrounding Lake Mæotis; to say nothing of the Bulgarians, who were quite as troublesome in 330 as they are in 1877. To tell truth, there was beginning to blow from the Thracian Bosphorus that very ugly sirocco of Barbaric invasion which ere long was destined to burst into an uncontrollable tempest of invasion against the moles of Tarentum, of Brindisi, and of Ostia, and to carry the whirlwind of desolation to the very gates of Rome herself. Constantine dismissed the notion of Byzantium from his imperial mind, and fixed as his future capital on the rich and smiling city of Arles in Narbonnese Gaul. Arles seemed in the outset to be everything that could be wished. Situated on two beautiful rivers, with a delta like that of the Nile, communicating, by means of the Rhône, with the sea, and with the provinces of the interior as far as Lyons and the country of the Allobroges, and even with the far-distant district whose vineyards are bathed by the Arar, the calm and limpid river so still in its loveliness that Tacitus remarks of it *nesciunt unde fluit*—Arles, with its fertile champaign and its exquisite climate, and with the stately cities of Nîmes and Orange in its near neighbourhood, would have made a magnificent Rome the Second. The Emperor marked down the Provençal city at once for his new capital; and the architects and sculptors who had built and decorated—not in the very best taste, it must be owned—the Arch of Constantine at Rome were dispatched post-haste to Arles to fit it for the occupation of the Master of the World. Temples, *basiliæ*, amphitheatres, circuses, quays, were rising on every side, and the Emperor undertook in the year 329 a trip to Arles to see how the works which he had decreed were progressing. Unhappily for the immediate prosperity of the Arlesians and the future peace of the world, it was in the month of March that Cæsar paid his decisive visit to the Narbonnese. Hitherto he had only been in this part of Gaul in midwinter; and those of my readers who have spent the cruel months of November, December, and January in genial Cannes, in sunny Nice, or in mellow Mentone, know what winter in the south of France is like. Now, Arles in March is, to a foreigner, next door to uninhabitable. There blows wellnigh without cessation a dreadful north-west wind, ten times more terrific than the *mistral* of the Riviera di Levante. That eminent geographer Strabo had visited Arles before the time of Constantine, and had placed on record some horrifying stories relative to this north-west wind, which he named the *Bis*. He accused the *Bis* of uprooting trees, of sending chariots and horses flying through the air and blowing foot-passengers into the Rhine, of tearing the teeth from the gums of elderly senators and fluttering in a most unmannerly manner the *stola* of the ladies. I have heard in my time that eminent geographers are not always exempt from a weakness for exaggeration; and Strabo was a Greek, one of a people notorious from time immemorial for their addictions to amplifying things. The modern Greeks devote no less than seven lines in their standard lexicon to the definition of the *exupodeterion*, which is merely a bootjack. Thus, Strabo may have painted the *Bis* in somewhat too gloomy hues; but at the same time it is certain that Constantine was so unmercifully treated by a nor' wester during his stay at Arles that he abandoned the idea of elevating the city to the rank of a metropolis. How he found the winds on the Yorkshire wolds history has not told us. Eventually he reverted to the Thracian Bosphorus project, and Byzantium became Constantinople. It is, I have always thought, a sad pity that this Roman Yorkshireman did not fix on York itself, or on London, as the site for his capital. Had he done so the Roman Empire might have remained extant to this day; a sensible Roman ædility would have maintained through the ages, the embankment of both shores of the Thames, and Lambeth and Battersea would not be flooded at each recurring spring tide. Roman good taste would have prevented the erection of such architectural monstrosities as the National Gallery and the Duke of York's Column; and, to crown all the advantages accruing from the shifting of the Imperial scene from the Bosphorus to the Thames, there would never have been a city of Constantinople—Byzantium would probably have been comfortably knocked to pieces by the barbarians as Antioch and Alexandria had been, and there would never, consequently, have been an Eastern Question. How much rapine and bloodshed, how many dreary Parliamentary debates and tortuous diplomatic despatches, how many windy leading articles and gushing special correspondents' letters the world might have been spared, if Constantine the Great had remained in England, or had the North-Western *Bis* blown with a little less asperity at Arles.

Looked at on the map, the promontory on which Stamboul proper stands at once strikes the spectator as bearing a curiously close resemblance to the head of an ox. There is no need to enter into the vexed question of the etymology of Bosphorus, but there, with his head pointing to the channel between the two seas, is *Bos* or *Bous* sure enough, in sharply

angular profile. The animal's muzzle is obviously at the kiosque, of marble, just below Seraglio Point; the gardens of the Winter Harem forms the nostril; the eye is at the mosque of Solim I.; the ear is at Egri Kapu, by the ancient palace of the Blachernæ; the curve of the mouth terminates with the gardens of Vlanga Bostani; and the point of the dewlap is at the ruinous mole of Jedi Kule Burun. Deem not the simile which I have traced to be farfetched. If Stamboul be not shaped like the head of an ox, the Italian peninsula is not shaped like a boot.

On the principle hinted at by Shakspeare of clouds which are dragonish, and of vapours which assume the forms of bears or lions, it would be easy to liken the outline of the Asian shore, opposite Stamboul, to the profile of the countenance of a somewhat chubby female with a sharp nose and a double chin, and wearing a precious diadem on her hair in the shape of the suburb of Scutari. And in like manner, Pera, with the plain of Cassim Pasha uppermost, and Galata at the rounded point, will present an unmistakable similitude to a heart. These topographical accidents will scarcely fail to be impressed on your attention should you have the good fortune to be enabled to survey the city of the Sultan from the car of a balloon. There are, it is true, half-a-dozen points of vantage in the capital whence you may obtain views of a more or less bird's-eye nature. Conspicuous among these is the gallery at the top of the Genoese Tower at Galata. The summit of the Tower of the Seraskierat, or War Office, in Stamboul is another very excellent point of espial; and the best distant prospect of the city and its surroundings is undeniably from the Hill of Boogoorloo, which crowns the heights behind Scutari, and whence a wondrous panorama is stretched out, embracing not only Stamboul and Pera, with both shores of the Bosphorus, but likewise the Sea of Marmora, to the spectator's left, and the Black Sea to his right. You must take the statement as to the Euxine upon trust. I am very short-sighted; and when I surveyed Constantinople from the Hill of Boogoorloo I confess that I could no more distinguish the Black Sea in the extreme distance than when I am in England I can see Stoke Pogis churchyard from the Paddington terminus. But Costi Fencrili, my very honest, intelligent, and faithful Greek dragoman (you may hear of him at the Hotel de Byzance, in the Grande Rue de Pera) assured me that the Black Sea was visible to the naked eye *là giù*—"over there;" and so I daresay that it was, somewhere in the *ewigkeit*.

But the Balloon is, after all, the thing. Believe the expert. The only difficulty lies in procuring an eligible aerial machine from which to inspect the marvels of the Ottoman metropolis. An indiarubber bath, a camera obscura and portable dark room, and an harmonium are, nowadays, by no means uncommon items in the *impedimenta* of a tourist; but a balloon, even when uninflated, is perhaps somewhat too bulky an article to be carried about as personal baggage; while, on the other hand, there is no Aeronautical Society in Stamboul, and the city is rarely visited by wandering Nadars or Coxwells. An ingenious traveller might, at a pinch, perhaps, construct an aerial makeshift by sewing some waterproof sheets together to form the bag, and using his bath as the car of an improvised balloon; but, pending the completion of such an arrangement, we must be content with an imaginary "Nassau" or "Cremorne." From the car, then, of this ideal machine, look down upon the peerless city, or rather on the three cities of Stamboul, Pera (with Galata), and Scutari, separated from each other by the blue Propontis and the glittering Chrysokeras. Look down upon the history of a world—a history full of wars, seditions, insurrections, rebellions, conflagrations, massacres: so many of the last, indeed, that I should not wonder if, in the end, the dazed eyes of your memory "saw red," even as the "Fille Elisa" saw red in M. de Goncourt's latest and most hideous novel, and if, to your mind the blue Propontis and the glittering Golden Horn seemed to be running only gore, of a dull purple. And for all its dreadful record the Beautiful, Bad old place—as fair as Theodora and as wicked—looks so peaceful and smiles so innocently in the midst of her gardens full of cypresses and almond trees! She seems to be calmly conscious that, naughty and even depraved as she has been, the world cannot do without her yet awhile. Still she remains the Caravanserai of the East, and the object of the envious greed of the Northern and the Western nations. Every European Power would like to possess Constantinople. Every Power is equally aware that the exclusive possession of the city is an impossibility; and so the Powers content themselves with mutually snarling and showing their teeth, and in saying to each other, "You shan't have it." Not long since, in Constantinople itself, the gist of the entire Eastern Question was, to my thinking, compressed within the compass of a nutshell by an intelligent American gentleman with whom I was conversing. "You have seen"—thus he put it—"three or four dogs fighting together for a bone." I replied that I had more than once beheld such a spectacle. "Did you ever see the bone fight?" he continued. I answered that the phenomenon of a pugnacious bone was unknown to me. "Well," he concluded, "*Turkey's a bone that fights*."

Look down from your balloon and acknowledge that in comparison with this Empress City Palmyra, Ephesus, Nineveh, Babylon even, were but very "one-horse" places, and that Venice herself—all Queen of the Adriatic as she is proudly hailed—is, side by side with Byzantium, only to be ranked as some pert little chambermaid in one of Goldoni's comedies by the side of Ristori, grandiose and terrible in Medea. Look towards the Propontis from the Tower of Belisarius to the Kiosque of Seraglio Point. Between the boundaries formed by that angle you shall behold, bristling with minarets and studded with cupolas, the mosques of Mahomet II., of Soliman the Magnificent, of Achmet, and of that Bayazid whom we call Bajazet. You shall behold the ancient Hippodrome, now the Turkish At-Meidan, where, what with the slaughter in the seditions between the green and blue factions of the circus under the Lower Empire—



CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.



BASKET & BROOM SELLER.



TURKISH JEW.



SEDAN CHAIR & MEN.



PORTER.



NIGHT GUARDIAN.



CHESNUT MERCHANT.



TURKISH LADIES.



DERVISH.



A. SOFTA.



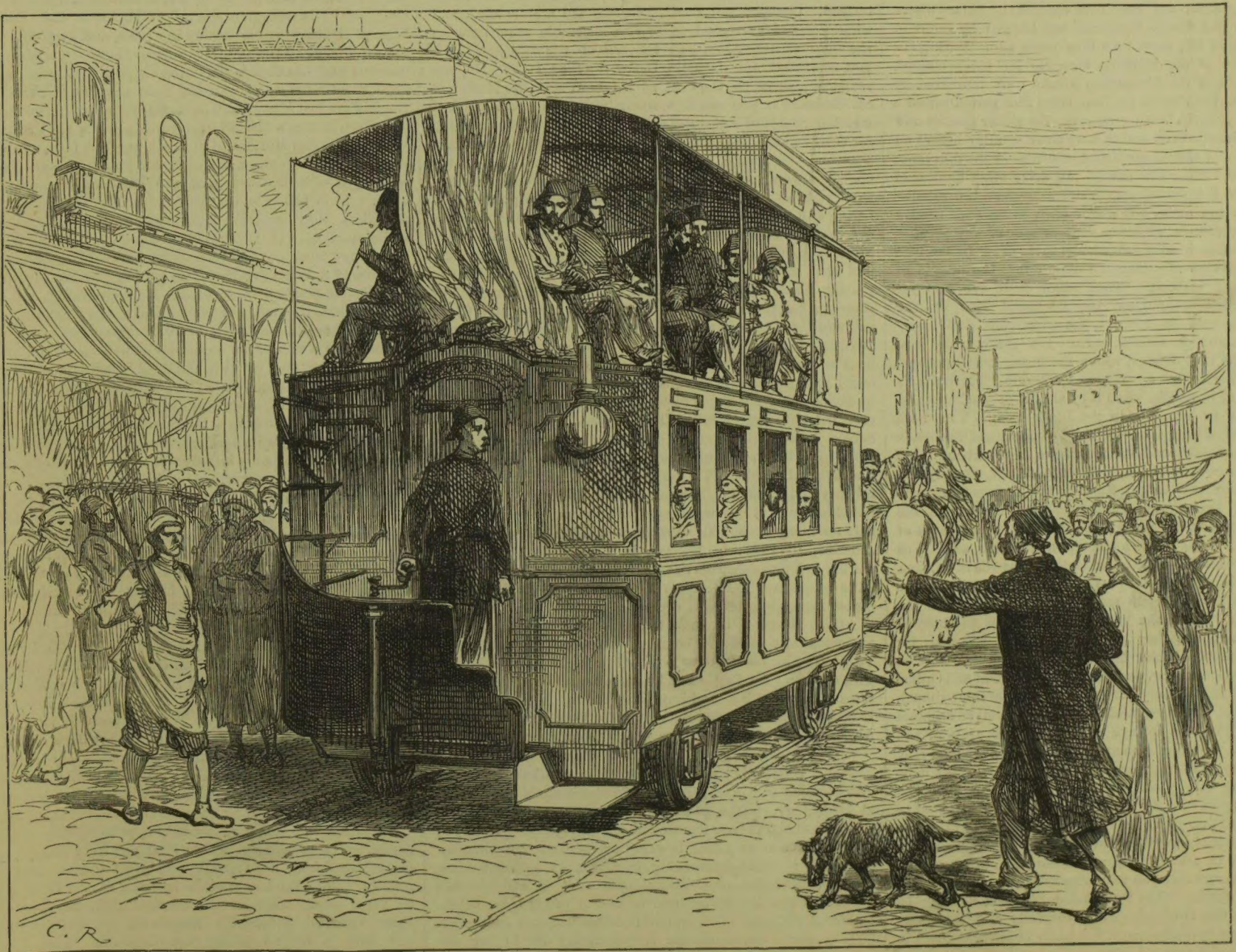




CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.



HIRING A CAIQUE.



TRAM-CAR.



what with religious tumults and the periodical insurrections and ultimate extermination of the Janissaries, enough human blood has been shed to float ten times the number of ironclads that Hobart Pasha is manœuvring just now in the Euxine. Look, there is the Agia Sofia, the first Christian fane, the now Turkish mosque, hard by the Palace of the Cæsars. Irony of fate! The Palace of the Cæsars has become the Old Seraglio, which you see yonder, with its sombre courtyards, its jealously-latticed pavilions, its gardens thick planted with mysterious thickets and gloomy groves of cypress, and its huge gaps and desert places caused by terrific conflagrations, the ruins caused by which have never been removed by the apathetic Osmanlis. The Old Seraglio, they reason, perchance, will last their time. Meanwhile, peering down on the dusky domes once tenanted by the Grand Turk, his splendid Court, and his innumerable sultanas, but now mainly deserted, and on the masses of crumbling ruins, given up to be "a habitation for bats and dragons," you may, if your fancy take a gloomy turn, picture to yourself all these cupolas and pavilions as hung around with impaled human bodies, as being corniced with severed human heads. Could your eye dive into the old halls of audience you might imagine the cushioned divans to be covered with the skins of slain Grand Viziers and stuffed with the ensanguined tresses of murdered Odalisques. You might hear agonised lamentations and shrieks in vain for mercy among the tufted cypresses and the bushy thickets of roses and almonds. Don't think that I am launching into fine writing. Nor our Smithfield nor our Tower-hill, nor the Champ de Mars nor the Place de la Concorde in Paris, can match with the old Seraglio as a human *abattoir*. It has been the grandest, the most historical, and the most horrible slaughter-house in Europe. The modern Turk is, no doubt, the nicest of nice gentlemen. He roars as mildly as a sucking dove; he has abolished decapitation, the bowstring, the pale, and the bastinado; and it was from a balcony of one of the bureaux of the Sublime Porte, looking towards the gardens of the old Seraglio, and the blackened ruins of the last conflagration, which took place in Abdul Medjid's time, that I heard, one pouring wet afternoon last January, the Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, proclaim, with all imaginable pomp and ceremony, a brand new and essentially liberal Constitution for the Ottoman Empire. It was the Old Turk who was a barbarian and a butcher. The new or Constitutional Turk is a very sweet youth—so sweet, indeed, as to make me fearful that he will melt, some of these fine mornings, in Somebody's mouth.

From Seraglio Point your eye should follow the long curve of the glittering Golden Horn, fringed on the Stamboul side by mosques and palaces, and on the opposite shore by the prodigious premises of the dockyard and arsenal, by the Naval Hospital and the Buildings of the Admiralty, by the village of Haskeny, and which extends to the rounded summit of the creek where, a little inland, stands the Mosque of Eyoub or Job, where each new Sultan is girt with the sword of Othman, and access to which is rigorously forbidden to Giaours. The Jewish quarter of Constantinople is on the dockyard side; the old Greek quarter, the famous Phanar, sometimes called Fanal, is on the Stamboul shore. There remains still the palace of the Greek Patriarch; and here, over against the palace aforesaid, Gregory the Greek Patriarch was hanged by order of Sultan Mahmoud II., more than fifty years ago. During the troublous time of the Hellenic struggle for independence, many thousands of the Phanariote Greeks were murdered by the Turks; and the Phanar has been since that period rather a deserted and ghostly-looking quarter, the richer Greeks now preferring to live in Pera and to have their country houses on the Bosphorus. I should say that house-rent in the dim lanes of the haunted Phanar was cheap. In every other quarter of Constantinople it is extortionately dear. Behind the mosque of Eyoub you can make out green hills, cemeteries thickly planted with cypresses, amid the deep masses of which gleam the white marble headstones of defunct True Believers—headstones the tops of which are carved into the images of pumpkin-shaped turbans. Then allow your eye (not yet wearied, I trust) to pursue the dockyard line of the Golden Horn until it reaches the swarming and noisy maritime suburb of Galata. Ere you reach this, you have passed the Port of War, where there are training-ships, and barracks, and cadet schools, and where lie the Sultan's splendid fleet of ironclads, when they are not at anchorage in the Bosphorus or cruising in the Black Sea. You have passed the Port of Commerce—a forest of masts and funnels—full of merchant-ships and steamers from any harbour upon earth, and the crews of which (somewhat too apt, as they are, to land at Galata, and to get tipsy at the thousand-and-one grog-shops of that unsavoury suburb) sometimes give the consular courts of their respective nations a vast amount of trouble. For it is one of the anomalies with which, as thick as pease, Constantinople—and, indeed, all Turkey—is sown, that Franks or Europeans, not being Ottoman subjects, are amenable, in virtue of certain mediæval treaties known as the "Capitulations," not to the laws of Turkey, but to those of the country of which they are natives. We maintain, for example, a British Consular Court and a Consular Judge at Constantinople, exercising, under Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council, wellnigh plenary powers. The Judge of this tribunal, which is situated at Galata, deals with civil as well as criminal cases. You can get a divorce or a judicial separation, you can have a will proved or a company wound up, and you may go through the purifying process of bankruptcy in this most accommodating court; and moreover, if you be a sailor who has taken too much *raki*, his Honour the Judge is empowered to reprimand or to fine you. If you have deserted your ship, he can send you to gaol—the Consular prison is conveniently close at hand—nay, in graver cases, say of burglary, or forgery, or murder, he can sentence you to a long term of penal servitude, and even to death. The first-named punishment may be undergone in the Consular gaol, a carefully and humanely conducted place of confinement, but badly constructed, and in winter-time cruelly cold. I have seen a forger working at the crank there; but capital sentences on British subjects are not

carried out at Constantinople. The culprit is sent to Malta to be hanged.

Rounding the point of heart-shaped Galata, in the rear of which loom the heights of Pera, you come to the colossal Artillery barracks and Ordnance establishment of Tophané, the buildings of which follow the east curve of the peninsula, where the Bosphorus begins. There is an enormous cannon foundry at Tophané, several yards for caïque or boat-building, a pipe-bowl manufactory, and several other objects of interest. Here, too, should you prefer a lightly dancing and elegant but somewhat "risky" caïque to a crowded, malodorous, but tolerably safe steamer, you may hire a barque to convey you to Scutari, the Chrysopolis or Golden City of the ancients. It is somewhat irritating, if one happens to be a holder of "Turks," to be reminded of the number of places in and about Constantinople that bear an auriferous sound. There is the Golden City or Chrysopolis; there is the Golden Horn or Chrysokeras; there are the Dardanelles or Hellespont, which the fair Hellè is supposed to have forded on her golden-fleeced ram; and at the northern *embouchure* of the Bosphorus there are the Symplegades or Cyanean rocks, among which Admiral Jason, cruising in search of profitable adventures, was so nearly coming to grief. There are Golden Gates and Golden Towers galore in Stamboul; but, alack! all the precious metal in its substantial form seems to belong to the mythical age. Turkish *caïmis* or "shin-plasters" are a very poor substitute for King Cræsus's shining dross.

Leander's Tower stands, like a sentinel, in front of Scutari, which has been poetically called the "Peristyle of Asia," for from here the Government Tartars or couriers journeying into Persia are accustomed to start, and here the Sultans of old used to hold a final review of their troops ere they commenced their expeditions to the Euphrates or the Taurus. Sultans, in old times, went very far indeed from home. There is, at the same time, something very fascinating to the imagination in the contemplation of this suburb of Scutari, which possesses, moreover, a melancholy interest to all Britons as being the site of the English burial-ground, a beautifully planted and admirably kept cemetery, close to that hospital made famous to all time by the labours of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and which has been celebrated in Longfellow's exquisite verses. Few can read, I think, with dry eyes the noble couplets telling of the "Lady with the Lamp" who will stand in the Great History of the Land, and of the sick and wounded Soldiers who raised themselves on their pallets to kiss her shadow on the wall as she passed. The bodies of some eight thousand Englishmen moulder peacefully in this graveyard. I fancy that the remembrance of their deaths might moderate the frenzy of the politicians who seem bent on hounding England on to a fresh war with Russia. Surely those politicians must be mainly young men, or they must have very short memories. I remember the episodes of the Crimean War as though they had happened yesterday, for then, as now, I was earning my daily bread by literature and journalism; and the war brought me every day fresh materials for my pen. I was within an ace in 1856 of going to Sebastopol; but I went to Russia instead. Can you not recall, you who are middle aged, and whose memories are good, those two miserable years between the fight at the Alma and the fall of the Malakoff? Do you remember the Ghost's Derby Day of 1855? Do you remember when, on the Cliff at Brighton and the Marina at St. Leonard's, you could scarcely walk ten paces without meeting groups of ladies and children clad in deepest mourning for their fathers, husbands, brothers, sweethearts, slain in that wretched Chersonese, or who had sickened and died in the cheerless wards of the Scutari Hospital? Are we to have those years of private agony and bereavement, of public blundering and mismanagement, over again? I suppose so. Glory is a very fine thing. I am only a *pékin*, a civilian, and I know nothing about Glory; but I confess that my blood runs cold, and that my heart sickens, when I hear politicians pertly prating about the "arbitrament of the sword," and "war clearing the atmosphere," and so forth. I never met Glory yet, and I don't know what he or she is like; but I have met War face to face half a dozen times in as many countries. I have looked into the whites, or rather the crimsons, of his eyes, and I have gazed upon the Sisters who follow him, wheresoever he goes. They are Three Sisters, and their names are Rapine, and Disease, and Death. This is, of course, a miserably craven and spiritless way of looking at War. I cannot help it. I have seen only War's madness and wickedness, its foulness and squalor. To me it has represented nothing but robbery and profligacy, but famine and slaughter; and I can but think that if the warlike politicians were to witness just half an hour of actual warfare as I have witnessed it, in America, in Italy, in Mexico, in France, in Spain, their martial ardour would cool down a little, and they would not be quite so prompt to blow the bellicose trumpet. It is pleasanter, meanwhile, for me to consider Scutari as the "Peristyle of Asia." From it branch many roads well known, you may rest assured, to the Tartar couriers. Whither tend those roads? To places the names of which should make your ears tingle with delight. To Bagdad and Ispahan, to Damascus and to Bassora. Scutari is something more than the peristyle of Asia. It is the threshold to the palace of the Good Caliph Haroun Alraschid. It is the opening page of the Arabian Nights.

But it is time that we descended from our balloon to the firm earth again. Assuming that you have made the descent in safety, say on the plain of Cassim Pasha, and that no orthodox villagers have manifested a desire to tear either you or your balloon to pieces, it were best, perhaps, ere you commenced a round of sight-seeing, to muster a few facts bearing on the constitution of Constantinople as it is, and how the Turks and the Franks contrive to live in pretty close neighbourhood with one another, and in tolerable peace and amity. This desirable consummation is principally due to the circumstances, first, that the Turks, when not maddened by political or religious excitement, are an exceedingly placable

and easy-going people, mild in their manners and courteous in their demeanour, and apt to look upon the Giaours just as they look upon the vagrant dogs in the streets, as unclean but harmless animals, who are accursed, but who must be treated with kindness by the followers of the Prophet; and next, that Moslems and Franks do, to all intents and purposes, inhabit two distinct quarters of Constantinople separated from each other by the Golden Horn, which is spanned by two bridges, one at Galata, a rotten old structure of planks laid on boats, the other, much further up the Horn, a comelier and more commodious bridge, supported by iron pontoons. A third bridge, wholly of iron, and very elegant in appearance, was erected long since close to the Galata crossing; but there have been a succession of difficulties supervening to prevent the opening of the *Pont de Fer* to traffic. It exhibits a huge chasm in the middle, due, so they say, to a Turkish man-of-war having knocked her head against the bridge one dark night; and since then the Government have never been able to come to terms for its repair with the English company to whom the iron bridge belongs. For the passage of the timber one a toll of a few paras is demanded, and as much as a quarter of a Medjidié for a wheeled vehicle; and I have heard that so much as five hundred Turkish pounds a day (a Turkish pound is worth about eighteen shillings) are taken in tolls on the wooden bridge, which is much the more frequented of the two which cross the Horn. There is a dismally tragical story connected with this bridge. At the beginning of the year 1837 there was a desperate agitation in Stamboul, caused by the reforms carried with so high a hand by Mahmoud II., the Sultan who had exterminated the Janissaries. In January Riza Effendi, the Director of the Imperial Mint, was stabbed in the Mosque of St. Sophia by one of his own slaves, who, while driving his dagger into his master's breast, reproached him with his "impious love for the innovations of Frangistan." A month afterwards, Sultan Mahmoud, surrounded by his body-guards, was crossing on horseback the Galata bridge, when he was publicly apostrophised in the most insulting manner by an old dervish much venerated in consequence of his repute for sanctity, his rags, and his dirt, named Sheik Satchli, or "the Hairy." "Giaour Padishah," cried the Hairy One, "art thou not yet satiated with abominations? Thou shalt give an account to Allah for thy impiety. Thou hast destroyed the institutions of thy forefathers. Islamism is crumbling to pieces before thee; and on our heads and thine the vengeance of the Prophet will fall." The Sultan, with affected indifference, remarked that the dervish was mad; but, as he continued to yell and to prophesy uncomfortable things, the body-guard were fain to take him into custody, and Sheik Satchli got strangled in the process. His remains were forthwith committed to earth; but Orthodox Conservatives declared that for some weeks following his demise a particularly bright light was seen flashing by night over the Hairy One's grave.

Pera, as is almost universally known, is the European suburb of Constantinople. It adjoins and is in the rear of Galata. Formerly the only communication between the two suburbs was by means of a series of street staircases somewhat resembling "Nix Mangiare Stairs" at Malta, or the "Cæcina" lanes at Genoa, horribly muddy in winter, and desperately uncomfortable at all times. Of late years, however, a more commodious road has been made, in the shape of a railway running through a tunnel which, starting from an angle of the Grand Rue de Pera just where that Grande Rue turns to descend the Hill of Galata, pierces a disused graveyard, called by the Perotes the Petit Champ des Morts, and finds a lowermost terminus in the High-street of Galata, a thoroughfare which presents a queer mixture of Turkish and European costumes, manners, and vices. It is full of cafés, dramshops, low music-halls, ship chandlers, ship broker's counting-houses, bakers, butchers, and sopsellers. It is densely crowded throughout the day and during most part of the night by soldiers, sailors—the uniform of a British marine from some gun-boat in harbour being by no means a rarity—cake, fruit, sweetstuff, and sour-cream sellers, beggars, merchants, clerks, and pickpockets. In the small hours more dangerous robbers prowl about Galata—ruffians who would prefer to murder as well as rob you, if both courses of procedure could be indulged in with impunity; and it is as well, if you are belated in Galata, to walk in the middle of the roadway, with a revolver at full cock in one hand, if you wish to avoid a blow from a knuckleduster or a stiletto from a gentleman lurking up a dark entry, and to whom you have not previously been formally introduced. Galata High-street may without injustice be described as being a little dirtier and a little more drunken than our own Ratchliffe-highway; but from the tumble-down condition of its houses and the diversified costumes of its population it presents a wondrously picturesque appearance. It is getting civilised, however; and is traversed by a tramway, the cars on which will convey you to Dolma-Baghtché if you have a mind to inspect the exterior of the Sultan's Winter Palace, a splendid but tawdry edifice in the Italian Renaissance style.

There is no word, so I am informed, in Turkish for a railway tunnel; and even the modern Greeks have been compelled to manufacture a term defining so eminently a modern contrivance. They call a tunnel *upogeios diodos*—literally, an underground passage. The Turkish term is much more poetical and much more expressive. They have named the Pera and Galata tunnel "The Mouse's Hole." Up trains and down trains run from early in the morning until late at night through this subterranean passage, which debouches, at its western extremity, hard by the Galata Branch of the Maritime and Commercial Club, a handsomely appointed and admirably conducted establishment, where strangers from Europe, properly introduced, are treated with great courtesy and hospitality. The Club has another mansion in the Grande Rue de Pera, where there is yet another club, the Cercle du Sport Oriental, principally frequented by wealthy Greeks and with a by no means inconsiderable proportion of Turkish Beys and Effendis among its members. High play is the rule here; while there is a good deal of whist and



*écarié* usually going on at both the clubs. Of course, the play is scrupulously fair. The majority of the *cafés* and music-halls of Pera have likewise a saloon for gambling attached to their premises, and the play is the very reverse of fair. The "bonnets" or "decoy ducks" are usually low-class Greeks. There is no tug of war, because Greek does not meet Greek as an antagonist at rouge et noir or roulette. The Greeks simply pretend to play, to entice unwary Europeans to gamble and for the purpose of swindling them.

As I intend, at no distant period, I trust, to have something more to say, possibly in this place, concerning the European faubourg of Pera and the manners and morals of its heterogeneous population, I may for the present content myself with referring you to the picture of Pera which I contrived to sketch five-and-twenty years before I ever set eyes on it. It may be incidentally remarked, however, that within the last few years Pera has been blessed with a municipality, who have a very handsome townhall, and the members of which are continually squabbling among themselves. The suburb has been lit with gas and partially paved, so as to be practicable for wheeled carriages; but the impediments to locomotion in general, and pedestrianism in particular, are still wofully great. You must wear goloshes, or, preferably, jack-boots, if you walk abroad and wish to avoid being fresco-painted with mud or drenched with slush; and if you have a long journey to take over the bridge to Stamboul, the best thing you can do is to ride on horseback. Numbers of hacks are always waiting for hire at the street, or rather alley, corners; and there is not the slightest necessity, unless you climb into the saddle, that you should be acquainted with the art of equitation. You may ride as splendidly as Lord Herbert of Chisbury, or as clumsily as Hudibras did, but it will come, in the long run, to pretty nearly the same thing. You have a groom on foot, behind you, a wiry young Turk or Armenian, armed with a long switch, and he very efficiently performs the part of a Hampstead-heath donkey boy, and pilot you through the quicksands of Pera and through the tortuous *cañons* of Stamboul. So long as the wretched screw which you bestride does not tumble down and hurt his knees, or so long as the girth does not break, causing your saddle and yourself to be deposited under the stomach of your steed, you are safe enough. For the rest, everything is in the hands of your *kismet*, your fate. To ladies who are not good horsewomen, and for elderly gentlemen who go out to dinner and come home late I would strongly recommend the sedan-chairs, scores of which are to be found plying for hire before the Hôtel de Byzance, the Hôtel d'Angleterre (Missiri's), and the other inns frequented by European visitors to Constantinople. The Hôtel de Byzance, where I stayed two months, is the cleanest and the most modest in its charges. The landlords (Greeks) are civil and attentive; the waiters are well drilled; the table d'hôte is, for Constantinople, an excellent one; and Costi Fenerli, who speaks seven languages, is a pearl among dragomans, and as honest as an English commissioner. Many hundreds of pounds passed through his hands during the Conference to pay for the telegrams which we were perpetually sending to England; but Costi was never wrong in his accounts—no, not to the extent of a single piastre. Murray, in his guide-book (I am quoting from memory, and not textually referring to him) has given the *valets de place* of Pera a bad name, which I do not think they wholly deserve. He speaks of them generically as being "particularly pretentious and ignorant." Speaking from personal experience, I found my own dragoman certainly not an ignoramus; and he was so far devoid of pretentiousness as to give me every morning gratuitous lessons in Greek and Turkish. As a rule, a Continental *valet de place* will see you at Jericho before he explains to you the meaning of any foreign phrase or term which you do not understand. He thinks that if he unfolds the mystery, and makes you as wise as he, you will have no further occasion for his services, and that he will draw no more ten francs a day from you.

Thus far have I endeavoured to give you the barest outline of the outward guise of the Turkish capital, Constantinople, as it is. It is obvious that were I to attempt even a succinct description of the inner marvels of Stamboul, I should require a great many more columns for my task than the Editor of this paper is able just now to afford me. But, perhaps, ere long he may be able to spare me the required space; and then (if you have not already had enough of my garrulity on this theme "in another place"—I mean in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, of which I was the Special Correspondent, in Russia and Turkey, from November until February last) I may have something to say that may interest you about the palaces and the prisons, the mosques and the markets, the fountains and the tombs, the dogs and the dervishes of Stamboul. For the present, then, farewell!

The Isis, the first steel ship constructed for the British Navy, was launched from Pembroke Dockyard on the 12th inst.

From the report of the Charity Commissioners for 1876 it appears that the total income of endowed charities in England and Wales included in the digest is £2,193,461.

The official returns of emigration from Ireland during the year 1876 show that the total number of emigrants who left Irish ports was 38,315, a decrease of 14,682 compared with 1875. The total number who had left since 1851 was 2,414,978.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter, in which he announces that he is going to Rome for the Pope's Jubilee on June 3, and calls for a collection of Peter's Pence as a special Irish offering.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire College of Science, at Leeds, on Monday, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., commended the study of literature and the classics, and pointed out that, if the college was to maintain its position against such rivals as Owens in Manchester, it would be necessary to add these subjects to its curriculum. It was subsequently resolved to appoint a professor of literature and the classics. Donations amounting to over £51,000 have been promised. The Clothworkers' Company of London have made the college a grant of £10,000 for the textile department.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T. GUEST (Smethwick).—Your problems are still under examination, but you shall have a report in our next issue.

W. L. (Leytonstone).—If you will forward the problems they shall receive our careful attention.

S. H. (Nottingham).—Thanks for the game. We are always pleased to hear from you.

A. LOVER OF CHESS (Hull).—The books on your list are all good. We can also recommend Wormald's Chess Openings, published by Morgan, 67, Barbican, London.

FITZROY CHESS CLUB.—Dean and Son, Fleet-street, are the publishers.

H. E. K. (Liverpool).—The problems are very good and acceptable.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1727, received from G. Rushby, Coplapino, W. E. Whitch a. i., C. G. H., P. S. Shenale, W. Leeson, Jane N. and Alice.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1728 received from D. H. Bishop's Pawn, J. B. of Boxford, E. J. Jefferys, G. H. V., E. H. H. V., E. J. U., Cant. W. Leeson, G. Rushby, East M. ruen, E. Lewy, E. P. an Mountain Top, J. de Homsteyn, R. H. Brooks, Woolwich Chess Club, C. E. H., C. E. L. Jewson, P. S. Shenale, A. Wood, and E. L. G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1729 received from H. B. D. H. Guy's, Jane N. Triton, Only Jones, Bishop's Pawn, B. Lewy, R. Bingham, Simplex, J. Williams, B. R. Stone, De Goff, Vig. E. Burkhard, E. Frau, J. Keeble, E. J. Jefferys, W. Alton, Talyho, R. T. King, E. Worley, N. E. D. J. de Homsteyn, Folchinnelle, Woolwich Chess Club, J. B. of Boxford, Mechanic J. S. W., H. Burgher, Black Knight, L. R. J. Wontone, Tippet, Paul's Roost, Littleton, Harrovia, F. U. Collins, Hereward, Owllet, F. Vigneron, P. S. Shenale, East Maroen, W. Nelson, A. G. R. American, O. D. Leonora and Leon, Con, S. W. Stern, Cant, E. H. V., G. H. V., Long Stop, G. Rushby, A. Woods, R. H. Brooks, and O. Croskey.

PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM J. S. Gubbins, H. E. Kidson, F. C. Collins, E. B., and J. de Homsteyn.

GAMES RECEIVED FROM S. Hamel, J. J. Freeman, S. C. Law, and J. F.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1728.

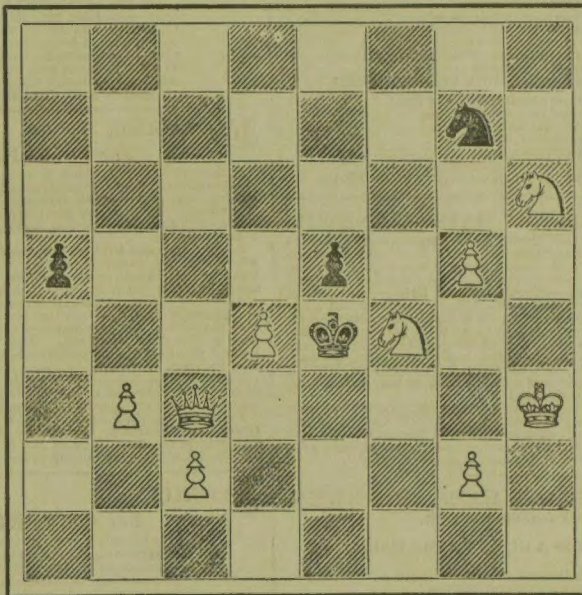
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt from K 3rd to B 4th P takes Kt (best) 2. Q to Kt sq, and mates next move.

## PROBLEM No. 1731.

By A. BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## GENERAL W. WYLDE.

General William Wyld, C.B., the senior Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, died on the 14th inst., in his ninetyeth year. General Wyld stood eleventh on the list of General Officers, but his first commission bore an earlier date than that of any other General Officer in the Army. He joined the service on Sept. 8, 1803, and his services are thus described in "Hart's Army List":—"Served in Holland in 1813 and 1814, and commanded a battery before Antwerp and at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. Was attached to the Horse Artillery with the Army of Occupation in France. In April, 1834, succeeded Lord William Russell as Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of Don Pedro's army in Portugal, and continued with them until the Convention of Evora Monte, and subsequently from November, 1834, to 1840, at the head-quarters of the Spanish army, and in all the general actions during that period, including the raising of the siege of Bilbao, for which he received the thanks of the Spanish Cortes. In Portugal again, in 1846, during the civil war, and signed the Convention of Oporto." General Wyld was a Knight of Charles III., Second Class St. Fernando, and Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic. He attained the rank of General on Aug. 24, 1866.

## MAJOR-GENERAL POTTINGER.

John Pottinger, Esq., C.B., of Mount Pottinger, in the county of Leitrim, Major-General, died at his seat, near Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 12th inst. He was eldest son of the late Thomas Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, by Eliza, his second wife, daughter of John Williamson Fulton, Esq., and was half-brother of the late Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., celebrated for his heroic defence of Herat. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., was a younger brother of Major-General John Pottinger's father. Major-General Pottinger, who was educated at Addiscombe, retired from the service as Colonel of the Royal Bombay Artillery. He was formerly Inspector-General of Ordnance and Commissary-General of the Army at Bombay. He served as High Sheriff for the county of Leitrim in 1867. He married, in 1840, Mary, daughter of Brabazon Newcomen, Esq., of Camla, in the county of Roscommon, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Major Brabazon Henry Pottinger, R.A.

The deaths are also announced of—

John Leckenby, Esq., J.P., on the 7th inst., at Scarton, aged sixty-two.

Major-General John Singleton, late of the 11th Regiment, on the 10th inst.

Joseph Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., on the 9th inst., at Hopton Court, Worcester.

The Rev. Charles Woodward, B.C.L., Rector of Exbourne, North Devon, suddenly, on the 9th inst.

The Rev. Frederic William Russell, M.A., Chaplain of Charing-cross Hospital, on the 9th inst., aged fifty-six.

Richard John Streatfield, Esq., of Chested, Chiddingstone, Kent, on the 22nd ult., aged forty-three.

Mrs. Cobden, widow of Mr. Richard Cobden, on the 18th inst., at Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex, having survived her husband a little over twelve years. She leaves five daughters.

Eliza Matilda Ann, Lady Stanford, wife of Sir Robert Stanford, late Captain 27th Regiment, and daughter of the late Major-General Edward Boardman, on the 11th inst.

Robert Morris, Esq., formerly of Batavia, island of Java, merchant, for over forty years agent of the Bank of England branches at Swansea, Bristol, Exeter, and Plymouth, on the 7th inst., within a few weeks of his 91st year.

Colonel Thomas Smith, C.B., late old 95th Regiment (now Rifle Brigade), and principal Barrack Master at Aldershot, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-five.

Alexander Crowder Crookshank, Esq., C.B., of Drumhalry and Birrenagh, in the county of Longford, Deputy-Commissionary-General to the Forces, at his residence, Upper Mount-street, street, Dublin, on the 15th inst.

Hon. Augusta Matilda Holdsworth, relict of the Rev. William Holdsworth, D.D., Incumbent of Notting-hill, and fourth daughter of Frederick, second Lord Boston, on the 4th inst., in her eighty-seventh year.

The Hon. Mrs. Hobart, Mary Anne, wife of the Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart, the well-known Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish fleet, on the 13th inst., and was interred in the English cemetery at Scutari.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and three codicils, dated respectively July 31, 1860, July 29, 1873, Jan. 27, 1874, and Nov. 12, 1875, of Mr. Charles Charrington, late of Mile-end, of Burton-upon-Trent, and of No. 4, Hyde Park-gardens, brewer, who died Jan. 26 last, were proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Marianne Charrington, the widow, the Rev. Nicholas George Charrington, the brother, and the Rev. William Keating, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £300, all his furniture, plate, pictures, china, horses, carriages, and household effects, and his leasehold residence, with the stable, No. 4, Hyde Park-gardens; to his executors, £200 each; to his wife's sister, Mrs. Fanny Bennett, and her daughter, Constance Lovett Bennett, an annuity of £200 in succession, and the capital sum producing such annuity is to be held upon trust for the children, if any, of the last named lady; the income of the residue, including the profits from his share in the two brewery businesses, is to be paid to his wife for life or during widowhood; in the event of her marriage again, she is to have £1500 per annum; and, subject thereto, the said shares in the brewery businesses are given to his son Charles Edward Nicholas Charrington; and the rest of his property between all his children, including his said son.

The will of Mr. Hugh Davies Griffith, of Caerhŷn, Carnarvonshire, who died on Feb. 25 last, was proved at Bangor on April 16, under £160,000. He leaves the following charitable bequests:—£2000 to the National Life-Boat Society; £1000 to each of the following—British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Seamen's Hospital, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society; £500 to each of the following—Bangor Infirmary, Flintshire Infirmary, Denbighshire Infirmary, Men's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, Women's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, Children's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, St. Asaph Clergy Widows and Orphans' Society, Ablett Fund of the North Wales Lunatic Asylum, Royal Humane Society, Royal Alfred Seamen's Society, Royal Cambridge Society for Soldiers' Widows, London Corps of Commissioners, Home for Incurables, Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, Blind Association, Liverpool Blind Asylum, Brompton Hospital, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Governness' Benevolent Institution, Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, Mrs. Tait's Convalescent Home, Poor of Caerhŷn and Llanbedr. The residue of his personal estate available for charities he directed to be disposed of amongst charities to be selected by his trustees; to his widow the testator bequeathed the household furniture and effects at Caerhŷn, an annuity of £1000, an immediate legacy of £2000, and a moiety of the ultimate residue; to his son Llewelyn, £2000; to his daughter Georgina Augusta Owen, £2000 and the Plas Rhaiad estate; to his daughter Adela, £5000 and a moiety of the ultimate residue; to his son Stanley, £1000 and the unsettled real estates; to the two children of his deceased daughter Louisa Hollins, £10,000; to the two children of his deceased daughter Constance Emily Pelham, £10,000; to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, his "Roman Shield," as a token of his admiration of his character as a British statesman; to all his tenants a half year's rent; and to his servants a year's wages. Pecuniary legacies of £500 to his late governess, Miss Owen, his agent, Mr. William Bell, Mr. J. C. Stevens, Mr. C. T. Taylor, Mr. Robert Richards, Mrs. Richards, Miss Jennet Richards, Mr. Richard Richards; to his trustees and executors, Colonel Michael Hollins and Mr. Gold Edwards, £5000 and £2000 respectively, on condition that they accepted the trust.

The will, with two codicils, dated Oct. 31, 1867, and July 12, 1869, of Miss Elizabeth Smith, formerly of No. 160, Grange-road, Bermondsey, and late of No. 50, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 28 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Elizabeth Mercy Nicholson, the niece and one of the next of kin, the Rev. Barnard Smith, the sole executor and residuary legatee, having died in the lifetime of the testatrix, without issue. The personal estate is sworn under £50,000. Amongst numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths to the Southwark Female Society, the Infant Friend Society, the United Charity Schools of Bermondsey, the United Brethren Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel called Moravian, the Friendly Female Society, and the charity schools of the parish of Leatherhead, nineteen guineas each.

The will, dated March 12, 1876, of Mrs. Mary Gibson, late of Winton Villa, Holly-walk, Leamington, who died on March 23, 1876, was proved on the 28th ult. by Richard Cripp and Henry Consett Passman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths to her executors £5000 out of her pure personalty, free of legacy duty, upon trust to divide the same between such hospitals for the treatment of the diseases incidental to children as they in their discretion shall think fit.

The will, dated Dec. 11, 1841, of the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Albemarle, Earl of Lindsey, late of Uffington House, Lincolnshire, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by his brother, the Right Hon. Montague Peregrine Earl of Lindsey, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator settles his estates to the use of his said brother for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, according to their respective seniorities in tail general. The residue of his personalty is given upon trusts similar to the uses declared of his real estate.

The will, dated April 10, 1865, of the Right Hon. Florence George Henry, Baron Boston, formerly of The Grange, Hitcham, but late of Hedder Lodge, Bucks, and of Porthamel, Llanidan, Anglesey, who died on Jan. 4 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by the Right Hon. Augusta Caroline, Lady Boston, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator appoints certain property in settlement to his first son, other than his eldest son, who shall attain twenty-one, and bequeaths all his personal estate to his said wife.

The will, dated Oct. 20, 1862, of Mr. Edward Thomas Whitaker, late of No. 12, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Hinton Lodge, Hurst, Berks, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Francis Whitaker, Edward Thomas Whitaker, and Alfred Whitaker, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.



**SPECIAL NOTICE.—CRETONNES.**  
OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have now received all their new Designs in FRENCH CRETONNES for the present season, amongst which are some beautiful specimens of artistic design and colouring. An early inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67 to 79, HAMPSHIRE-ROAD (NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD).

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.**

**OETZMANN & CO.,**

**67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,**

**HAMPSHIRE-ROAD,**

**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO.,** 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampshire-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT IRON FANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**PAINTINGS, OLEOS, CHROMOS, PHOTOS, and ENGRAVINGS.**—A choice assortment, in handsome frames. The paintings are by well-known artists, and the name guaranteed. Also, a large assortment of Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, Clocks, Antique Furniture, and artistic furnishing items. A Catalogue of Art Department post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.**—Best Plate Chimney-Glasses, in double-gilt frames, rich Alhambra pattern, large size, 2 gns.; magnificent ditto, from 5 gns. to 20 gns. Handsome Walnut Cheffoniers, shaped front, and richly-carved mountings, 4 ft., 3 gns. Noble Mahogany Sideboards, 5 ft., 6 gns.; 6 ft., from 8 gns. upwards. Easy-chairs, from 14s. 9d. upwards. Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, from 10s. 6d. each.—OETZMANN and CO.

**STANLEY DINING-ROOM SUITE** in solid carved Spanish Mahogany, upholstered in best maroon leather, comprising a noble Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs; price 14 gns. Quality guaranteed. A variety of other patterns on show, from 8 gns. upwards. Massive Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables, 4 ft. by 4 ft., patent metallic screw, 26 lbs. OETZMANN and CO.

**DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.**—OETZMANN and CO., Elegant Drawing-Room Suite, richly-carved Italian Walnut Wood, upholstered very soft and comfortable, in best Rep, consisting of a Couch, two Easy-Chairs, and six Chairs, price 15 gns.; ditto, very handsome design, upholstered in rich velvet, made and finished in superior style, 20 gns.; ditto, very elegant design, richly upholstered in finest satin, and finished in the best possible manner, 33 gns.; also a variety of other Drawing-Room Suites, in black and gold, Early English, and other designs.

**BEDDING DEPARTMENT.**—Handsome 3 ft. 6 in. Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with deep bottom drawer, 2 gns.; Spanish Mahogany Wardrobes, from 5 gns. upwards. Bed-Room Suites, enamelled imitation of amoyana, satin-wood, and other handsome woods, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table, Toilet Glass, best plate, 16 in. by 12 in., Towel Alfr., three Chairs, and pedestal Toilet Cupboard, all complete for 25 gns.

**LODGINGS.—EXTRA BED** to accommodate Visitors.—A strong IRON FOLDING BED-STEAD, 6 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with a wool mattress, bolster, and pillow complete, for 21s. Same items, 3 ft. wide, 21s. complete. Sent carefully packed. Forms a portable package. Also, to suit the above, 2 white calico sheets, 1 ditto bolster case, 1 pillow case, 3 white flannel blankets, and 1 counterpane, for 25s. 6d. the set. Iron Easy-Chair Bedstead, 6 ft. by 2 ft., with cushions, forming the mattress. Price, complete, 21s. Address order to OETZMANN and CO.

<b>BEDSTEADS.</b>	<b>BEDDING.</b>
<b>BEDSTEADS.</b>	<b>BEDDING.</b>
<b>BEDSTEADS.</b>	<b>BEDDING.</b>
<b>BEDSTEADS.</b>	<b>BEDDING.</b>
<b>BEDSTEADS.</b>	<b>BEDDING.</b>

**LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO.**  
LINOLEUM.—Warm, soft, carpet-like in appearance, and very durable. All the NEW PRIZE DESIGNS are now in stock. A visit of inspection solicited. Prices below those usually charged for this favourite floor covering.—OETZMANN and CO.

**TURKEY CARPETS.—OETZMANN and CO.**—A quantity of Turkey, Indian, Persian, Jubbahpore, Massalapatam, Farahan, Khorassan, Serabend, Kousa, Ghiorde, and Kelim Carpets and Rugs, at prices ranging from 15s. 9d. to 80 gns. A detailed Price-List, with size and description, sent, post-free, on application. A quantity of Indian Rugs, 15s. 9d. each; some very handsome ditto at 35s. to 45s. OETZMANN and CO.

**EVERYONE SHOULD SEE the large, handsome AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS** that OETZMANN and CO. are now selling at 9s. 11d. each, usual price 15s. 6d. An immense variety of Designs and Colours to suit every pattern and design in Carpets. A visit of inspection solicited.

**CRETONNES.—OETZMANN and CO.**  
CRETONNES.—An immense assortment of all the choicest designs in this fashionable material, in every variety of style and colouring; excellent imitations of rare Tapestries, some being exact copies of the finest Gobelins Tapestry. Prices varying from 6d. to 4s. 11d. per yard. Patterns sent into the country by stating kind required.

**BOMBAY STRIPED CURTAINS.**—The cheapest CURTAINS extant, effective style, 3 yards long by 46 in. wide, 9s. 9d. per pair; 3½ yards, 11s. 9d.; 4 yards, 13s. 9d. Patterns on application.

**KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN and CO.'S TEN-POUND SET** (List No. 24, page 231 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING," sent post-free on application) includes Tables, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant. OETZMANN and CO.

**CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE.**  
OETZMANN and CO.'S New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufacture—viz., the shape best adapted for purposes of use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. Descriptive Price-List post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**NOTICE.—CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICES.**—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have now COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS at the Works, affording GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES for PRODUCING this SPECIALITY, and hope to keep pace with the demand which they have hitherto been unable to do. Customers can now be supplied with any of the colours direct from stock.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampshire-road. Descriptive Price-Lists post-free.

**OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,** 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampshire-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.**  
**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSHIRE-ROAD.**

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER; for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed.  
This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.  
It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.  
It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.  
It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

**WHAT WILL RESTORE THE HAIR?**

What will restore the human hair, And make it look as fresh and fair As when it was before its hue Was changed so sadly to the view? The very best Restorer is, In all essential points, why, this— THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

How beautiful the hair it makes! And admiration, too, awakes. It gives luxuriance, richness, grace, And other points we proudly trace. What strengthens it, but never harms? What adds to beauty's downy charms? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

For either sex it will impart Abundant hair by matchless art, If baldness should, with stealthy power, Arrest its growth in evil hour. Why, what will that annoyance spare, And crown the head with glossy hair? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

Thousands of proofs from every side All guarantee its use with pride. It never fails to please the mass Of every rank and every class. The very best Restorer is, In all essential points, why, this— THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER**

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for, if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonials from the most respectable sources. From Messrs. Hayes and Co., Chemists, 12, Grafton-street, Dublin:—"We are recommending THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER to all our customers as the best of the kind, as we have been told by several of our friends who tried it, that it has a wonderful effect in restoring and strengthening their hair."

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

Ask your Chemist for it.

**WHAT GIVES A GLOSS TO THE HAIR?**

What gives the hair a charming gloss, And makes it look as soft as floss? What gives luxuriance to each tress? Why, all the world with truth confess That nothing really can outvie, And rank so justly and so high, As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

What gives the hair an impulse great, And brings it from each known retreat? Why GALLUP'S FAMED RENEWER stands, And universal praise commands. Whilst all acknowledge with delight That nothing makes it half so bright As THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

All other preparations made It sinks into oblivion's shade; It has the praise of thousands gained, Celebrity likewise obtained. And, what is of importance more, It WILL the Human Hair restore! THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

The natural colour, by its use, Like magic does its powers produce. 'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare, Selected with especial care. And thus it is so good and high, Whilst one and all may now rely ON THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the fingers ends, which quickens the circulation, and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying the hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and in cases where the hair begins to fall a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth. It may be used in the most delicate manner known for restoring grey or faded hair to its original colour without drying it, producing the colour within the substance of the hair, imparting a peculiar vitality to the roots, preventing the hair from falling, keeping the head cool, clean, and free from dandruff, causing new hairs to grow, unless the hair-glands are entirely decayed. THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER makes the hair soft, glossy, and luxuriant. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 3s. 6d.; or sent to any address free on receipt of 4s. in stamps. HENRY C. GALLUP, Proprietor, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

**WHAT ADDS A CHARM TO FEMALE BEAUTY?**

What adds a charm to beauty rare, And what's a crown of glory? Why, 'tis a splendid head of hair, As we have read in story; And all who would its truth promote, Why, nothing can be truer Than this—it is accomplished BY THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, bright and lovely tresses; For nothing makes them look so well, Nor leads to such successes. The hair's a crowning point with all, There's nothing can be truer; And hence it is that all admire THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare? Why, hair of bright appearance; This famed renewer keeps it clean— Of dandruff gives a clearance; And if it's faded—grey or white— And hairs grow short and fever, What will restore its colour then? THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What adds a charm to beauty rare, When in the hall-room whirling? Why, ringlets slight, both free and bright, In graceful curls curling. What makes them fresh and beautiful, And what restores each ringlet? Why, nothing can compare with this, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

**THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER"** are a Trade Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name H. C. GALLUP is blown in the bottle. The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. Prepared by H. C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingston, Jamaica; T. Hillman, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treacher and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, 40, Rue de la Etoile, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Bickford and Sons, Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hatton and Laws, Launceston, Tasmania; J. O. Shearland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

**WHY DO OUR TEETH DECAY?**—Who has ever travelled among the Indians of North America that has not been struck with the superior whiteness and soundness of the Indians' teeth? Many have wondered how those dusky savages could preserve such a full row of ivory, even to the greatest age, while premature decay of the teeth was the rule with the whites. What once was a mystery is no longer one. The extracts from plants which the Indians have for ages chewed have been concentrated into a liquid called FRAGRANT FLORILINE, a few drops of which on a wet toothbrush cause a sort of foam in the month, which penetrates every crevice, and cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, and prevents tartar. The "Fragrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties. At the same time, it contains nothing which can possibly injure the most sensitive and delicate organisation. It beautifies the teeth and gums. It arrests the decay of the teeth. It acts as a detergent after smoking. It renders the gums hard and healthy. It neutralises the offensive secretions of the month. It imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Put up in large bottles (only one size) and in elegant toilet-cases, complete, at 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-st., London.

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Sweet as the ambrosial air, With perfume such as rare; Sweet as violets at the morn, Which the emerald nooks adorn; Sweet as rosebuds bursting forth, From the richly-laden earth, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white, So pure and lovely to the sight; The gums assume a rosy hue, The breath is sweet as violets blue; While scented as the flowers of May, Which cast their sweetness from each spray, Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE." Sure, some fairy with its hand Cast around its mystic wand, And produced from fairy's bow Scented perfumes from each flower; For in this liquid gem we trace— All that can beauty add and grace— Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or "ling," as it is called, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. The "Fragrant Floriline" removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco-smoke. For children and adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The "Floriline" should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need fear using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as sherry. The taste is so pleasing that, instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the "Floriline" regularly each morning if only left to their own choice. Children can't be taught the use of the toothbrush too young; early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. "Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London; and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world at 2s. 6d. per bottle. "Floriline" Powder, put up in large glass jars, price 1s.

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

I have heard a strange statement, dear Fanny, to-day, That the reason that our teeth do decay Is traced to some objects that form in the gums, And eat them in time quite away. Animals, they say, are endangered—that is, If the mouth is not wholesome and clean; And I also have heard to preserve them the best Is the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!" Oh, yes! it is true that secretions will cause Living objects to form on your teeth, And certainly and silently do they gnaw on In cavities made underneath; But a certain preservative Gallup has found, To keep your mouth wholesome and clean; And you're perfectly right, for your teeth to preserve, There's nothing like sweet "FLORILINE!" 'Tis nice and refreshing, and pleasant to use, And no danger it use can be proved; For clever physicians and dentists as well Their uniform praises now blend. They say it's the best preparation that's known, And evident proofs have they seen, That nothing can equal the virtues that dwell In the fragrant, the sweet "FLORILINE!"

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

It may or may not be generally known that microscopical examinations have proved that animal or vegetable parasites gather, unobserved by the naked eye, upon the teeth and gums of at least nine persons in every ten; any individual may easily satisfy himself in this matter by placing a powerful microscope over a partially decayed tooth, when the living animalcules will be found to resemble a partially decayed cheese more than anything else we can compare it to. We may also state that the FRAGRANT FLORILINE is the only remedy yet discovered able perfectly to free the teeth and gums from these parasites without the slightest injury to the teeth or the most tender gums. Read this.—From the "Weekly Times," March 26, 1871:—"There are so many toilet articles which obtain all their celebrity from being constantly and extensively advertised, that it makes it necessary when anything new and good is introduced to the public that it should be called to it. The most delightful and effective toilet article for cleansing and beautifying the teeth that we in a long experience have ever used is the new Fragrant Floriline. It is quite a pleasure to use it, and its properties of imparting a fragrance to the breath and giving a pearly whiteness to the teeth are more valuable than anything else. The numerous nostrums for cleaning the teeth which from time to time have been fashionable and popular, nothing to be compared with the Floriline has hitherto been produced, whether considered as a beautifier or a valuable cleanser and preserver of the teeth and gums." The Fragrant Floriline is put up in elegant toilet cases, and sold by all Perfumers and Dealers in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street.

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

What charm does FLORILINE possess, That it should rank so high, And round the globe that magic name Like lightning swiftly fly? What is it? Why its excellence, Which day by day is seen; And now no toilet is complete Without there's FLORILINE. What charm does FLORILINE possess? The Breath it renders sweet; The Teeth it makes as white as snow, With pearly tint complete. The Mouth it makes so fresh and pure, And healthy, too, and clean; And those are charms which all admit Arise from FLORILINE. What charm does FLORILINE possess? It cleanses well the mouth, And makes it ambrosial to the taste. The flowers of sunny south— Preservatives of pearly teeth, From tartar keeps them clean; And thus it has a special charm, The fragrant FLORILINE.

**FLORILINE.**

**For the TEETH and BREATH.**

The "Christian World" of March 17, 1871, says, with respect to Floriline: "Floriline is a desideratum to become a household word in England, and one of peculiarly pleasant meaning. It would be difficult to conceive a more efficacious and agreeable preparation for the teeth. Those who once begin to use it will certainly never willingly give it up." Mr. Eakel, the celebrated dentist, 14, York-place, Portman-square, London, writes as follows:—"April 13, 1871.—I have tried your Floriline, and find it not only a great assistance in my practice in cleansing the teeth and sweetening the breath, but it gives entire satisfaction. I recommend it to all my patients, and believe hundreds that would never visit a dentist would be much benefited by the use of your Floriline." May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the world:—M. Swann, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris; W. Kingston, Malta; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; B. G. Lennon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope; Malabar and Co., Kingston, Jamaica; T. Hillman, Bridgetown, Barbadoes; Rowe and Co., Rangoon; Treacher and Co., Bombay; J. Vandervelde, 40, Rue de la Etoile, Brussels; G. Baker, Chemist, Geneva; Bickford and Sons, Adelaide; Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne; Elliott Brothers, Sydney; Hatton and Laws, Launceston, Tasmania; J. O. Shearland, Auckland, New Zealand; and Chemists everywhere.

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